OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,254 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th Dec. 1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th "
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "
— Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd "
L. Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	30th "
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Talbot	13th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
L. Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairlough	6th Mar.
Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th	Dec. 1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd	Jan.
CHUSAN	1309	809	H. Wyatt	6th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA	3,000	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO				
TINO	5,000	800	on Sunday	1st Feb. "
CHINA	5,000	800	on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail	1884.
TITANIA	G. Donoich	4,0	0 6 0	29th	Dec. 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th	Jan.
BERENICE	G. R. Verona	3,500	550	1st	March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturt	4,100	6 0	2nd	April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd	May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail	1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	25th	Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED
SECOND CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of £2 per share is made payable at this Office, on or before the 5th January, 1885.

Bombay, 1st December 1884.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

SHOW OF NOVELTIES IN DRESSES.

PARIS MODELS of DINNER DRESSES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of EVENING DRESSES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of BOATING COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of LAWN-TENNIS COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of YACHTING COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS EMBROIDERED LACE TABLIERS.

PARIS MODELS LACE COLLARETTS.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPANISH GRAPES.
Cash Re. 1-2 per pound.

NUTS TO CRACK.

WALNUTS	Ans. 10 per lb.
BRAZILS	Ans. 8 per lb.
BARCELONAS	Ans. 8 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS EVE.
ENJOYMENT FOR ALL.

TREACHER and Co's FORT PREMISES WILL BE KEPT OPEN until 7 p. m. on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, and 8 p. m. on WEDNESDAY next (CHRISTMAS EVE), and the Management beg to invite all classes of the Community to view the SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS and VARIOUS NOVELTIES at their Fort Establishment.

A LARGE CHRISTMAS TREE for the Little Ones, and an immense collection of Toys from London, Paris and Vienna will be exhibited.

TREACHER AND CO, Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL, EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL, SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE, Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

INDIA-RUBBER TUBING.

PURE, perfectly elastic, and warranted the very best made. Sizes of interior diameter ¼ inch to 1 inch.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

MINERAL WATERS.

WE receive these direct from the springs, and guarantee them perfectly fresh and genuine, viz.—

Hunyadi Janos.	Victoria.
Evian Les Bains.	Aesculap.
Carlsbad.	Tarasp.
Friedrichshall.	Contrexeville.
Morny—Chateauneuf.	Vichy.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

		Rs.	A.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess" per box of 100	2	0
"	"Nobles" " "	2	0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1" " "	2	4
"	"Planter's No. 2" " "	2	0
"	"Beehive" " "	2	0
"	"Kemp's Special" " "	2	8

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	"	7	0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	"	7	0

The above are all very Superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.	
185	0	BORDEAUX	185	0
185	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	185	0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	210	0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260	0

The SUPERIOR CHARACTERS of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintains the REPUTATION acquired by PREVIOUS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES

Special 'Xmas Parcel New Goods.

Rs. 9 to Rs. 16.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

THE BAZAAR FOR CONTINENTAL ELEGANCIES AND NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS, WEDDING OR BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Handsomely bound in Roan, Morocco-Russia, Calf or Plush; some handsomely embroidered with flowers; some with Musical boxes. From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 30 each.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES.—A most choice collection, for Carte-de-Visite, Promenade or Cabinet, in Roan, Morocco, Plush or Ormolu, very handsome. From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 19-8.

CARD CASES.—Ivory or Tortoise Shell Card Cases, mounted silver with tablet, for Memos of Engagements, &c. From Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 19-8.

POCKET PURSES.—Ladies' Plush or Russia Pocket-Books. From As. 12 to Rs. 10 each.

BINOCULARS.—Plain, Silver or Gold Mountings, for Pocket or Shoulder. From Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 23-8.

WORK CASES.—Housewives, &c. Of these we have a large stock in Leather, Plush or Rustic, nicely fitted. From Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 25.

JEWEL CASES.—Plush-covered Jewel cases. From Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 21-8.

GLOVE CASES.—Very handsome, with ornamental Gold and Silver Mountings. From Rs. 10-15 to Rs. 19-8.

LADIES' HAND-BAGS.—Leather, Plush or Velvet, the choicest selection ever imported. From Re. 1-15 to Rs. 7-15.

DRESSING BAGS.—For Ladies or Gentlemen, completely fitted and handsomely mounted. From Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 40-8.

FANCY TOILET STANDS AND CASKETS.—Ormolu frames with Fancy cut-glass Scent-bottles or Trays for Jewellery. Plush covered scent stand, with bottles for scent, very handsome. From Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 10-15.

FANS.—In all colours. Plain and painted in Plush, Satin, Silk, Ivory or Feather, the handsomest productions ever met with. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 42-8.

POWDER BOXES.—Metal, handsomely painted Porcelain or Ormolu boxes, very handsome, of various artistic designs, some with Trays and Mirror Tops, some with Metal ornamented leaves. From As. 10 to Rs. 10 each.

CRUETS.—Breakfast Cruets, silver-plated frames, fitted Salt Cellar, Pepper Caster and Mustard Pot. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 13-15 each.

PRICE LIST. Post-Free to any part of India.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Our only Address
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE THE
PRINCE OF WALES' STATUE.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS,
NEW SEASON'S STOCK NOW ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S.	Rs.	a.
Ellwood's Patent Double-Bodied Air-Chamber Helmet with Outer Beige, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
The same make as above, plain Helmet shape, without bulge, Double-Bodied, splendid protection	18	8
Ellwood's finest drab felt Helmet, Light Weight, lined under with green, and well-ventilated	10	8
Extra Stout drab felt Helmet, felt under brim, well-ventilated, a good, strong and long-lasting Helmet	10	8
The Mayo light drab felt Helmet, well-ventilated, a nice Sun Hat	9	8
The Melton Sun Hat, Wide Brim, finest drab felt, Double-Bodied, Air-Chamber, splendid protection and Plenty of Shade	9	8
Drab Melton Sun Hat, Light and neat	9	8
Extra Stout, white drill shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, a really good and useful Helmet	13	8
Tan Hunting, same shape as white	13	8
Hawkse's Regulation Helmets, covered Superfine white Doe	20	0
Regulation Helmet, covered fine white drill	13	8
Terai Hats, best quality drab felt	14	8

LADIES'.	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Canton Drab Felt, similar to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmets, the new shape, well-ventilated, and light	12	8
Ladies' Helmets, covered fine White Drill, a splendid protection	13	8
Ladies' Drab Melton, very fine Felt, with extra wide brim	12	8
Ladies' Punjaub Drab Felt, Lined Silk, a splendid article similar to Melton	10	8
Ladies' Terai Hats, latest shape, best qualities, Navy Blue, Brown, and Drab	14	8
Ladies' Drab Soft Felt Hats, Lined Silk 1 Round Crown, Latest Shapes	10	8
Ladies' Black Silk Hats, with Veil attached.	18	8
Boys' Black and Drab Felt Hats, Round Crowns	5	8

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SOLA HATS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO OTHER PRESENTS will be more highly appreciated by Friends and Relatives in Europe and India, during the ensuing CHRISTMAS SEASON and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, than tidy small parcels of our well-known Indian Teas (from Holta and Colonel Hawe's Gardens), which have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF FLAVOUR.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Albumenized Paper, Dry Plates, guaranteed the best in India. Necessary Chemicals of the best quality, fancy back grounds, new and second-hand, from the most competent artists, are always obtainable, as well as studio furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables, Balustrades, Stands, Rocks, Grass, imitation Carpets, etc., etc.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers, name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HALL LINE STEAMER "MERTON HALL" FROM LIVERPOOL ARRIVED 20TH DECEMBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock without delay.

Lits exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, December 20, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, 22nd instant, as under :—

(THE CHAIRMAN PARTICULARLY REQUESTS THE FAVOUR OF THE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS ON THIS OCCASION.)

ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3 p.m. for the consideration of business left undisposed of on the 12th September, 1884.

The Chairman will lay before the Meeting the Record of the Proceedings on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Municipal Offices and Hall by the Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., &c.

Adjourned Special General Meeting, at 3-15 p.m., for the consideration of busines left undisposed of on the 27th November, 1884.

Adjourned Special General Meeting at 3-30, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 11th instant.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Mun. Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council Bombay, Muni. Offices, 20th Dec., 1884.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To Receive the Accounts made up to the 10th November 1884 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000 ; Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
In all the latest Designs and at all Prices.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price, Re. 1-12 ; Post-free, Rs. 2 each.

Pot-Bouille.	Ladies' Paradise.
Her Two Husbands.	Giri in Scarlet.
In the Whirlpool.	La belle Lisa.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
Magdalen Ferat.	Mad Love.
Therese Raquin.	Albine.
Nana.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana's Daughter.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER,
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use, the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2 8
Desk	,, 3 8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point	,, 5 0
Refills for Gold Pen	,, 3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenoma.	
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.	

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bedbugs, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ATTRACTIONS !!!
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!!!
THE ROSA TOWERS COMPANY,
GAIETY THEATRE,
DECEMBER 26th, BOXING DAY,
and until further notice.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment P. W. Department, Satara District, Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with the usual travelling allowances. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1885.

F. B. MACLAREN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Satara.

19th December, 1884.

BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

BY H. DERRY & Co., two or three competent Masonry OVERSEERS, for bridges over the Gundlacumma River, and other smaller streams. None but men thoroughly qualified for the work and strictly sober need apply. Replies will be given only to applications which are accepted. Copies of testimonials and salary required, should be addressed to H. DERRY & Co., Contractor's Office, B.-K. S. Railway, Cumbum, Kurnool District.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, December 2d, 1884.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE, the property of MAHAMED ALLY ROGAY, Esq., viz.—

4 RIDING CABS, English, and 3 Walers, quite broken to saddle, thoroughly quiet and fine hack.

A thorough-bred Australian MARE, goes very fast in single Harness, and a Bay Waler goes in single and double Harness.

VICTORIA, BROUGHAM and Boat-fashion carriages, &c. Can be seen at owner's house, Chowpaty.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of January next, is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the matters of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND. Dated this 17th day of December 1884.

Re NATHU VASONJI SHA ..... of 2 per cent.
,, HURUKCHAND RANSORD ... of 2 per cent.

C. W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Court of the Court's office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of December, 1884.

Re JOHN HALLEN ABBOTT, Deceased.

JOHN HALLEN ABBOTT, deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic., Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the estate of John Hallen Abbott, late of Wallington, in the County of Surrey, and of Poona and Bombay, in the Empire of India, Civil Engineer, deceased, (who died on the 5th day of October 1884, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 30th day of October 1884, by John Weld, of "Ingledene," Armadel Road, Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, Gentleman, one of the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the Undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor, at their Offices, No. 37, King William-street, in the City of London, on or before the 9th day of February 1885, after the expiration of which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice and that the said Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt, claim or demand he shall not have had such notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 5th day of November 1884.

BRIDGER & COLLINS,
37, King William-street, in the City of London, Solicitors to the said Executor.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, who had been the Agent for the above Establishment, having retired from the Agency since July last, we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in his place, and that Mr. Neuberg has now no goods for Sale from the "Basel Mission." Intending Purchasers of "Mission" Cloths are requested to communicate with us.

Damask Table Cloth	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	.....	Rs. 3 4
Do.	do.	5½ by 7½	..... 4 6
Do.	do.	6 by 8	..... 5 6
Do.	do.	6½ by 8	..... 6 0
Do.	do.	7 by 7	..... 5 8
Do.	do.	7 by 9	..... 7 0
Do.	do.	7½ by 7½	..... 6 4

Shikar Cloth from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 27, 1884.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

ARRIVED, per s.s. Huzara, two fashionable circular-front BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

An English-built Landau with a pair of Australian Mares and Harness complete—the property of a gentleman.

"Arrived per s. s. Kerbela one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury."

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout. One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle. Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES,

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections. In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest. Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd Decr. to 20th Decr., 1884, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING which was advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay by 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th December, 1884.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 27th instant, for the supply of COOLIES for LASHING BALES and LEATHER WASHERS for the period of 12 months from 1st January to 31st December, 1885. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th December, 1884.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto Noon of MONDAY, the 19th January, 1885, for the supply during the official year 1886-87, of certain articles hitherto obtained from England, but now required of local manufacture or indigenous origin.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms obtainable, on application, at the Clothing Agency where a list of the several articles required with their present Government rates, may also be had.

For further particulars-*vide* Part II. of *Fort Saint George Gazette*.—Dated 25th November, 1884.

A. G. SEARLE, Colonel,
Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.
Madras, 14th November, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHRISTMAS.—Church Services, Prayer Books, Prize Books, just unpacked. Also selling off (very cheap) Christmas and New Year Cards.—S. P. C. K. Depôt, 10 Hornby-row.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD are registering orders for copies of several instantaneous Photographs taken by them during Lord Ripon's visit.

ORDERS for PORTRAITS of LORD RIPON taken during His Excellency's recent visit, in several sizes, can also be registered at BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price Lists free by post.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GREETINGS, in choice designs. From 1 Anna to Rs. 5 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

'XMAS CAKES, BONBONS, CARDS.—WESTERN PURVEYING Co., 45 Forbes-street.

CRYSTALIZED APRICOTS, Greengages, Figs, Turkish Delight, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and CONFECTIONERY.
W. J. ESSAI.

RAISINS, CURRENTS, CANDIED PEEL, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, clearing stock before 'XMAS.
W. J. ESSAI.

'XMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS, Plain, Mechanical, Fringed, Plush, &c., the latest patterns.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

BONBONS, 'Xmas and New-Year Cards, Dolls, Best Kid Gloves, Ladies' 6 and 8 Buttons Gent's Buttons—Mrs. COUNSELL, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—A quantity of useful articles clearing off at considerably reduced prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, Good Fashionable Black Felt Hats, at Rs. 6-8 ; also Black Silk Dress Hats. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS, taken in connection with Lord Dufferin and Lord Ripon visits to Bombay at E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Meadow-street.

'XMAS TOYS, Xmas Presents, Xmas Sweets, Xmas Cards, Rocking Horses, Pole Horses, Electric Jewellery, X'mas Nicnacs.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

SISTERS' SALE of NEEDLE and FANCY WORK, All Saints' Home, Umarkhari.—December 18th, 19th and 20th, 3 to 7 p.m.

FOR SALE, Handsome Buggy to be seen at Sassoon's Reformatory, Byculla.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test snow flake, Rs. 5-8. 125 test Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS are now ready for delivery, 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c., dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.—PEARSE.

JUST RECEIVED—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Sledows-street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" Brand, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE, magnums Rs. 114, quarts Rs. 57, pints Rs. 32 per dozen cash. Apply LYON and Co.

CHAMPAGNE.—Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium dry ; Rs. 32 per dozen quts, less 5 per cent. for ready cash.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIALITIES !—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 16, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—Lighted up and open for a few days till 7 p.m.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

TRICYCLES ! ! ! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINNE SINGERS.—First Smoking Concert on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 9-15 p.m., at Fort, Gymkhana. Members desiring to be present can obtain tickets from the Hony Secy., Mr. G. R. JOHNSTONE.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental porcelain specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25 ; £2-3-4 if commenced at age 30 ; and £3-5-6 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Pedestrial Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street

NOTICES.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara, on the 5th day of January, 1885, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the depôts, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Pimpri, Satara Districts, 9th December, 1884.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's Presses at Mhow and Bhownuggur.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses sought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] Horse Shoeing Forgein under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of MADAT in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c. may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, from 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, etc. may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates :—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 25
Hunting	,, 26½
Half-Hunting	,, 27
Above in Superior quality ...	,, 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	,, 50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover.	Open face	Rs. 25	Beware of Imitations.
	Hunting	,, 28	
	Half-hunting ...	,, 30 *	

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED

BY Messrs. H. DERRY & Co., Contractors, Bellary, Kristna State Railway, Cumbum, a good ACCOUNTANT of unexceptional character. One who has had experience in Book-keeping and accustomed to the details of a contractors office preferred.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) stating salary required to be forwarded to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Rampart-row.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant on account of the Christmas holidays ; and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo on account of the NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th December, 1884.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !

JUST IMPORTED a fresh supply of New Season TASMANIAN JAMS, in 1lb. Tin. For sale at the following REDUCED PRICES :—

Assorted Jams	Rs. 3-8 per dozen Tins ; or	
	Rs. 16 per case of 5 doz.	
Strawberry and Apricot Jams ..	Rs. 4 per dozen Tins ; or	
	Rs. 18-8 per case of 5 doz.	

Apply to

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

Bombay, 1884.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

Costs, if commenced at age	20	Per mensem. £ s. d.			
		Lb...	0	10	8
,, ,, ,,	25	,, ..	0	14	6
,, ,, ,,	30	,, ..	1	0	5
,, ,, ,,	35	,, ..	1	10	1
,, ,, ,,	40	,, ..	2	7	7

No medical examination is required for this provision. Form very simple.

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

Costs, if commenced at age	20	Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.			Military. £ s. d.		
		n. b...	1	10	1	14	3
,, ,, ,,	25	,, ..	1	14	2	1	18 4
,, ,, ,,	30	,, ..	2	0	4	2	6 9
,, ,, ,,	35	,, ..	2	10	5	2	14 7
,, ,, ,,	40	,, ..	3	7	6	3	11 8

The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, AND FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S CHARGE TO THE CLERGY.

(Concluded from Friday's Bombay Gazette.)

I must speak first, then, of the most obvious hindrance to unity of church life in this country. The way in which our work falls in two when parochial and missionary clergy are not in any sympathy with one another. It is the duty of every clergyman in the diocese, whatever may be his own special work, to maintain in himself and to promote in his people, cordial interest in missionary effort. Not that I hold that it is possible, as a rule, for a chaplain actually to take part in it. For one thing it is well nigh impossible that he should acquire a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular, being as he is the only servant of Government who is required from his first day in the country to undertake the whole of the duties which he ultimately will have to discharge. And, again, he is liable to be moved before he can have acquired the vernacular in the district where his service has been begun. In some stations he has no leisure time when his duties as a chaplain have been discharged, and he knows that if he entered on any work independent of the duties of his chaplaincy, that work must be ruthlessly sacrificed if it were desired that he should be moved to another station. What is absolutely incumbent upon him is to remember that he is a unit in a diocese where strenuous effort for missions forms a part of the corporate life. Active sympathy with missionary enterprise is not to any clergyman here a duty which in common with all Christians he owes to the church as a whole: it is one to which His Master has called him as to something lying nearer to his hand. Sympathy between missionary clergy and those who are ministering to Europeans is necessary for the well-being of both. To those who minister in the service of Europeans Indian life presents one special temptation, against which I know of no other safe-guard than interest in missionary work. I speak of it, my reverend brethren of the establishment, with the frankness, let me add with the affectionateness which ought to be characteristic of our intercourse, and which the personal friendship of not a few of you, has rendered easier of attainment than it might have been. Those who serve on an establishment like ours have, in common with all faithful pastors, the blessedness of having been called to God's service by a vocation from the Chief Shepherd himself. They can stir up the gift that is in them by constant recurrence to that belief. But they have not as many clergy have the marvellous farther assistance of feeling that the special work they are engaged in is one which by a farther special call has been assigned to them as their sphere of activity for life. Work in India to all servants of Government is something taken up for the time being, bringing with it certain definite emoluments as an inducement to remain for a term of years in a country which at the best is one of exile. Let a clergyman be as earnest as he will, in the service of the Master who has called him: let him accept as loyally as he will the sphere where God's providence has placed him: he will still find that conditions such as these call for very special watchfulness and prayer. The career which lies before him in this country has nothing distinctive about it, except in its external surroundings. The work which a chaplain has to do is much the same as might have fallen to his lot in any parish in a diocese in England, only that it is done under less congenial surroundings, cut off from the life and work of other clergy, liable to be broken into at any time by his own or the regiment's removal, interrupted for years at a time by the necessities of furlough or sick-leave, and pointing on to a definite consummation in the attainment of a pension to retire upon. Exceptional circumstances like these must bring with them exceptional temptations, and our experience tells us all that they do so. The emoluments of the clerical profession are regarded by all the nobler of its members as a consideration entirely secondary to its work. We all know that just so far as we so regard them are we worthy to be clergymen at all. Now is this rendered easier or more difficult by the fact of residing for a time in a country where you would not desire to live, to which few of us would ever have come had we seen our way to a competency at home, from which every one takes for granted that we shall retire the very day that our pension has been earned? He must be a bold man, my reverend brethren, who believes that under circumstances like these he does not need the very special grace of God to keep him true to the standard of his high calling. But you may all find a help towards such faithfulness in throwing yourselves heartily and unreservedly into the life of a missionary diocese. Invest India with an interest more specific than can belong to it as a sphere of parish work, and you will find yourself marvellously helped towards that at which I know that you are aiming, the treatment of work is all important, and the relegation of the rewards of the work to their proper and secondary place. And your sympathy, my reverend brethren, believe me, is that which cannot be dispensed with by those who have been honoured by our Lord with a call to the mission work of the diocese. Want of interest in missionary work is a canker widespread and deep-seated by which the vitals of the Indian church are being consumed. Fatal and regrettable in a layman it were nothing less than criminal in a clergyman, deeply dishonouring to our Master, sorely discouraging to His servants, fatal to the spread of His kingdom, ominous of our actual extinction as a branch of Christ's church in this country. It were idle to conceal from ourselves that there is much, very much, in the present day to make indifference to missionary effort seem natural and hard to shake off. But if the unsatisfactoriness of much in our missions be put forward as justifying indifference, it is fair as well as obvious to inquire which is cause and which is effect. Generation after generation of Anglo-Indians have lived and held office in this country, and the people of the country know well that the tradition of absolute indifference to the religious belief of the natives has been scarcely less continuous and less marked than the tradition of scrupulous regard for their moral and physical well-being. They know well that in our personal practice those Christians are the exception not the rule, by whom the claims of our religion are not consciously and habitually postponed to the claims of both business and recreation. Worst of all, they see it practically asserted that even those of us who honour our faith by personal conformity to its demands stand, in far the majority of instances, aloof from evangelization. If the results of the efforts that are made in the face of a tradition such as this are neither numerous nor altogether satisfactory, I think the reason is not far to seek. A religion which is languidly professed is not likely to be vigorously aggressive. But a Christianity which declines to be aggressive is doomed to become extinct before long. People often cast about among their surroundings to account for disastrous events by some arbitrarily assumed correspondence between Providence and human deservings. As regards individuals and their destinies we are specially taught that this is futile. But He who told us that the fall of the tower was not accounted for by any sin in the victims taught us also that when a church becomes lukewarm he rejects it and brings it to an end. On the difficulties and encouragements of missionaries I shall have something to say in a few minutes. The point to be argued now is the following. It needs no arbitrary interference of special Providence to bring about this removal of the candlestick. A church which does not rise to its calling is first contemptuously tolerated, and then no less cynically cast out, as failing in the eyes of the world to prove its right to exist any longer. It dies off the face of society because it has died out of men's hearts. It is not missions which are on trial for their lives. There is piety enough in England, thank God, to secure that those shall not die out. The question which is at stake for us now is whether European Christianity shall disappear off the face of this country, except where its ministrations are kept alive by the help which can be rendered by missionaries: and this is what will surely come to pass if our indifference to missions be not amended. But in pleading with my brethren of this diocese to amend the state of things which I deplore, it is imperative that I should deal fairly with the difficulties by which the subject is unquestionably surrounded. For this were, indeed, a shallow and superficial sound a few years in this country, face to face with the mighty facts of its religions and not find that all preconceptions of the task of Christianity in relation to them had simply to be thrown to the winds. With you, my brethren, who in isolation and discouragement are grappling with some part of that task, I desire to express on this occasion, a sympathy profound and respectful, as with men who by toiling at it unchecked, earning by unromantic obedience, the *"well done,"* which shall greet the faithful servant. It is in your name, as claiming sympathy for your labours that I address myself to the diocese as a whole. To you, my brethren and sisters of the laity, I appeal on behalf of the mission clergy, that you should try to enter into the difficulties under which they struggle on at God's work. We come here impressed with one great idea—how all men in all nations of the earth are a part of the great heritage of the Master by whose blood we ourselves have been redeemed. We come, in inevitable ignorance of the problems with which we have to deal, full it may be of romantic ideas about the accessibility of the heathen to a message so persuasive, so irresistible as we are sure that the gospel will be in lips that are all aglow to deliver it. And then comes the tremendous disenchantment which has pointed so many bitter jests. We find ourselves a few scattered units up and down the vast continent of India, regarded by the country as a whole as amiable and crotchety enthusiasts. We look around on European society and ask, half incredulously at first, if it be possible that it is Christian men and women who are looking thus askance at our undertaking. Then we turn from your half-contemptuous regard, and, all chilled, and a shiver with your indifference look again at the task which lies before us. The busy torrent of native life passes us by:—one more missionary expecting to convert us? Strange man, what inducement brought him here? He will stay out his time like the rest, and everything will go on as it did before, and so we are stranded for a time. And then there dawn on us by degrees the giant facts with which we stand face to face—the all-pervadingness of the Hindu religion, the way the whole social system of the country is bound up with religious belief, how eating and drinking and drawing breath, are acts directly religious, how the faith which sanctions some honours of which we scarce allow ourselves to think is yet the secret of the astonishing virtues which are woven into the very tissue of native life. And standing face to face with these things, we would cry out as the Prophet was fain to cry, "Oh Lord God, behold, I cannot speak, for I am a child."—"But the Lord said unto me, say not I am a child, for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command there thou shalt speak." And then three comes back to us once more the consciousness that it was He who touched our mouths. And once more we hear His word in our ears—"See I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out and to pull down and to destroy, and to throw down and to build and to plant." The whole social system of a country we may see must pass away and be reconstructed if Christianity become the dominant religion. And how the reconstruction will be effected that we are not permitted to see. Alike the throwing down and the building up seem utterly, hopelessly beyond us. We brought to plant, and we find that first we must root up. And we see that in the moral field which lies before us, it too often proves abundantly possible, in rooting out the tares of false belief to pluck up also the moral virtues which grow with them. All these things, believe me, we see. We are not the mere vulgar enthusiasts which some have supposed that we must be, with no more intelligent appreciation of the problems of life in this country than could be gained at a missionary meeting among people who have never set foot in it. We know too well all the weaknesses of our work, the unsatisfactoriness of many of the results. And in the face of all this we go on. "Necessity is laid upon us," we say, "woe is unto us if we preach not the Gospel." Thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak." Oh, my brethren, who are called to such speech, speech it may be, which after years of hard experience shall be wrung from us like drops of our blood, when we are tempted to look back at our first calling, half sighing for the less clear apprehension with which then we faced the problems before us, prone to wish that we could see them as of old with the abruptness of their hardness softened down by the haze of half knowledge through which we saw them, let us remember that the increase of knowledge need not mean the diminution of faith; let us see to it that the current of our life run not with so uncertain a course, that extension of the width of its channel bring with it any shoaling of its depth. As we gaze on the problems of our manhood in the outlook on life as a whole, we think back on the days of boyhood by who can long that the large seriousness of middle life could make room for the return of a child's brightness springing out of a child's inexperience. Could we separate the sins from the sorrows, the shortcomings from the failures of life, who is there but would bear over again the slow agonies of his darkest days of trial for the sake of the blessed lessons that they leave, if they are borne as the discipline of the Lord? If there be such, let him learn the Apostle's lesson that "the trial of your faith worketh patience and patience experience, and experience hope, and the hope if it be the hope of the believer maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts through Christ Jesus our Lord." Be that love shed abroad in our hearts as we toil at a too often thankless task, and the sadnesses of unromantic experience will be borne without murmuring or depression, the haunting immensity of mighty problems will be faced without a touch of despair. It is in this spirit, my brethren, of the laity that amidst all our failings and shortcomings we are endeavouring to do the work of our Master. I appeal to you, will you leave us as we do it, altogether without the pale of your sympathy? Or will you do what in you lies to make us feel that you and we are in some way fellow-workers for Christ? One of the obstacles to sympathy in Christ's work, one of the hindrances to homogeneousness of church life can be removed in this country, as in England, in one way, and in one way alone, by the exercise of a larger toleration about controversial doctrines and practices. Toleration in the mouths of most men, means liberty to say what I please, to believe what I hold, to practise what I aim at, and when it comes to reciprocating such liberty, it is found that that is not included. Now there is in the Church of England, my brethren, one basis for mutual toleration, upon which we are all forced to fall back whenever we are hard pressed by opponents—I mean the broad basis of her history. Her formulæ have often been interpreted in the interests of noncomprehensiveness, and that not on one side alone. Her history can be read only in one way, in the sense in which it has recently been interpreted in Mr. Gladstone's noble letter to the Diocesan Conference of St. Asaph. I urge that letter on the attention of all of you, and shall reprint it in the appendix to this charge, and meantime, in my own rougher way let me lay down what appear to me to be the lines on which true comprehensiveness can be secured without any unfaithfulness to conviction. We must each of us be well assured in his own mind, of the true interpretation of the Prayer-Book, each always be honestly persuaded that our creed is loyally and fairly. But when we find that other men of another school hold another interpretation to be tenable, we need only ask one thing about them. It may be that their reading of their duty in regard to the formulæ of the church is something differing very widely from our own. We need not ask:—Could I read it in that way? should I be honest, if believing as they do, I subscribed to the formulæ so read. But, as a matter of fact, in the past history of the Church of England, there have been honest men, doing God service, who have so believed and so subscribed? Is there room for believing that the history of the Church of England shows that it has always been a part of her institution to include men of different schools of thought, men, indeed, who differed as widely as I find myself conscientiously differing from others who subscribe to the same formulæ and who read the same prayers with me? In order to see what proportion of our fellow-churchmen supplemented their donations to the offertory by support to diocesan societies. The objects selected were as follow:—Two missionary Societies; S. P. G. and C.M.S.; two great educational charities, the Byculla and the Indo-British Schools; the Diocesan Board of Education for subsidising middle class schools; and the S. P. C. K. The total sum contributed by subscribers to these six different objects in the two years under review amounted to Rs. 23,622, or an average of Rs. 11,811 per annum. The whole of this money was contributed by 343 donors. But out of the total sum Rs. 6,070, or about 25 per cent. of the whole, was given by six individuals whose contribution averaged Rs. 506 per annum; and Rs. 8,580 or about 36 per cent. of the whole by thirteen persons, including the above, whose contribution averaged Rs. 330 per annum. Out of the whole number of subscribers thirteen persons contributed more than a third of all that was given to the objects in question, three hundred and thirty contributed the remainder, and the rest of the inhabitants in the presidency contributed nothing. Out of the three hundred and forty-three persons from whom the income of the societies was derived, there were ten who subscribed to all six, twenty who subscribed to five, ten who subscribed to four, and of the total number of subscribers one hundred and fifty-nine or 46 per cent. contributed only to some one. It is true that in the year under review we raised money for certain other church purposes, and also that church attendance does not absorb all the gifts of our fellow-churchmen. But when I look at other reports from which I have not compiled any statistics, I have, I find that more frequently than not, the members of the Church of England who subscribed to them are the same who contribute to our own, and that some of the largest subscriptions appear after the very same names which are most frequently found in our own lists. The inevitable conclusion from all this is that church men who do not give in church or who make but conventional offerings, cannot, as a rule, make the excuse that they habitually give in other ways, and that those of the wealthier among us who give in proportion to their means are so few as to be reckoned by units. To return from this digression about collecting books to the point which I have specially before me, when the subject of the offertory was introduced, I trust that aid to diocesan objects will be kept before clergy and people as a means of making the diocese itself less shadowy and unity before their eyes. In what sense is the diocese a reality to the congregation that I spoke of just now, where twelve annas out of every rupee are spent within the walls where they are given. I know that this state of things could be remedied if the clergy took it sertiously to heart. So long as people find it expected that this will be the state of affairs, so long they will acquiesce in it themselves, and so long will they fail to recognise that the diocese as well as the station has claims on their hearts and on their purses. And here I must leave the common church-life in which laymen and clergy participate, and devote myself for the time which remains, to a few subjects which concern the clergy alone. And first I would speak of one duty which is incumbent on all clergy alike to be, each the measure of his powers, conscientious and regular students. A life of intellectual self-culture is a luxury in many professions. In our own it is an imperative duty. Be the system a good or a bad one, about which there is much to be said, it is required by the customs of our church that each one of us should do the work of a pleacher. People will not excuse us if we would. They may ask why it is that a sermon should be such a matter of course. But we know well that if we did not constantly preach sermons and sermons of our own composition, we should be found upon as negligent pastors. And the respect with which our sermons are received to all outward appearance at least is something most marked in itself, and is indicative of a great deal which lies beneath. There may be much of conventional courtesy in the silence and the stillness of our churches, but underneath it there is a rooted conviction (not always fully realised perhaps) that we stand before the people whom we serve as the accredited messengers of heaven. Indeed what else could induce people to get quiet under some of the sermons which they hear? But be the motive of their self-command what it may, we know how it avenges itself when the restraint of our presence is removed. Now if there is this extraordinary difference between the way we are listened to at the time, and the way we are criticised afterwards, we are bound to look seriously to it how far we ourselves are to blame. If the expression on the faces of our hearers be one of courteous endurance and not one of genuine interest, does the fault lie altogether with them? Does it lie altogether with the convention which forces us to go into the pulpit independently of any readiness of utterance? There may be faults in the system and in the audience. But when bishop and clergy come together in the hope that the service of the Master may be rendered more efficient by our meeting, it is our own fault and not those of others about which I am bound to address you. How many of us there are doing our very best to fit ourselves for our work in the pulpit? To give so many hours every week to the preparation of a discourse for the Sunday, is not, I must point out, my reverend brethren, the whole or the principal part of what our duties as preachers require. A man must be far gone in sloth who does not try his best during those hours to prepare what he is to deliver as God's message. But our real preparation for the pulpit lies in preparing for hours of preparation. There cannot be a few full hours in the middle of an empty week. If all the busy hours of our life are occupied in quite other ways with details of official correspondence, even with care for the souls and bodies of our people, it is impossible to pass suddenly from those into an atmosphere of intellectual concentration. And, rev. brethren, I should be saying less than the truth did I not that in some of our curses the busy hours are not exactly many. When calls and hospitals and schools have been visited and are done with for the day, when the Executive Engineer has been written to and the reference from the Commandant has been answered, what is there in many a station to keep the chaplain away from his books? When the rains have made the districts impracticable, when the pundit has paid his visit and been dismissed, when the children in the mission compound have been catechised, and handed over to the school master, there is often nothing to keep the missionary from remembering that he too by his sacred vocation is found to be a diligent student. The consciences of some of us will tell us how far these opportunities are used. Let me describe to you the sermon which is preached where opportunities of this kind have been neglected. I assume it to be the work of a good man, who has had the usual educational opportunities. There are faults than which it cannot but avoid good qualities which belong to it of course. To begin with, it has three points in its favour: it is orthodox, it is reverent, and it is short. It avoids exaggeration and eccentricity and everything that is aggressively offensive. It is read in an audible voice, and the delivery is conventionally proper. And when you have said thus much in its favour there is absolutely no more to be said. It does not show that since the preacher left college he has read a single book for reading's sake. It evinces no sort of appreciation of any of the questions of the day. It might have been preached to any other congregation with exactly the same degree of appropriateness as that which is actually present. Beyond the reverence for which I have given it credit, there is nothing in its treatment of great truths to show that they are held by the preacher with anything like passionate intensity. It is utterly wanting in the unction which comes from a deep life of devotion, and which can lend to the least gifted of men some power to stir the hearts of his fellows. It is delivered with the monotony of despair as though the preacher had given up every hope that he could gain more than conventional endurance from an utterly uninterested audience. And yet the preacher comes down from the pulpit apparently without a suspicion that he has done a grevious wrong to his subject, and has failed of what his audience had a right to that when acting as the ambassador of Jesus Christ he has behaved as the one man in the community who has the right not to do his very best. I am aware of the difficulties, believe me, the scantily library, the isolation from one's brethren, the langour of Indian days, the want of intellectual stimulus. But I would ask, do we accept these excuses if we believe that the doctor who attends does not, under similar circumstances, keep pace with the progress of modern surgery. I have heard things said of such men, for neglecting the bodies of their patients, which, I should be sorry to hear, applied to ourselves by those who in one continent, and silver in the other does not even constitute an extenuating circumstance in his address as bi-metallic counsel.

But to avoid the danger which threatens us, we want something besides philosophers and philosophic theories; we must have diplomacy; on our re-assembling we must lend an ear to the monometallic and bi-metallic statesman, in order to effect a *modus vivendi* between the powers adhering to the different systems. The habits of English statesmen tend to make them consider facts, to seek rather what is relatively possible than what is absolutely impossible. If it is desired to embark on any action would be to introduce the bi-metallic system into the United Kingdom you cannot do better than practise what you preach, and begin the task by introducing bi-metallism at home. India has suffered for the mono-metallic cause; it would be another glory for the bi-metallists to accept, in order to inaugurate the universal reign to which they look forward, the slight burden of some inconveniences, which, on their own showing, will be only temporary. The surplus in the French bankers, and the brilliant conversion of a portion of their debt just effected by the United States, establish in a most remarkable manner that their marvellous financial position is strong enough to permit of their making the experiments of bi-metallism.

On the part of Great Britain and India, I must decline both the extreme honour and the extreme disgrace which the partisans and adversaries of bi-metallism confer upon them when they pretend that with these alone Empires all is possible, and without them nothing. The English Government has testified, on many occasions, its desire to create and maintain intimate relations between the different powers. It is convinced that these relations are a guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nations. Its resolution not to join a Bi-metallic Convention is inspired neither by selfishness, nor by a distegard for the interests of other countries. I flatter myself that I will not be just to the Government of England, and that you will not forget that the commerce of the world enjoys in our country a freedom from duty and obstruction which is certainly far from being either selfish or universal, and in matters of free trade it did not wait for the co-operation of other countries to apply principles which it believed to be true. Be assured, also, that if you succeed in giving practise to the principles of bi-metalism without our co-operation, we shall be the first to render to you the homage which has always been paid in my country to any work which has for its object to draw closer the bonds which unite nations.

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A CEYLON TRAGEDY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Colombo Observer* the following pathetic tale:—A sad story reaches me from Sabaragamua. In a village called Walaboda in Balangoda district, a young Singalese girl, 16 years of age, was fondly attached to a young man much against the wish of her brother. The young man was somewhat inferior in caste to that of the woman. The hatred of the brother increased with the growing attachment of the happy but unfortunate couple, and when the girl ran away with the man the hatred of the brother had reached its maximum. He lost no time to follow the unfortunate couple with a loaded gun and found them in their honeymoon resort. He met his sister first and fired at her and laid her prostrate on the floor. This done he deliberately reloaded his gun and was about to shoot himself through the head when the girl, who was supposed to be dead, implored the brother to desist from his mad effort, declaring that she was not dead nor likely to die of her wounds. The warning, however, came too late; the impulsive young man was a corpse in an instant, the contents of his gun having passed through his skull from behind his chin. The sister followed the brother to his grave twelve days after this sad occurrence, weighed down with grief both at the loss of her brother and the sudden disappearance of her betrothed.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

In the matter of the petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Narayn Gunput, deceased. Nanu and H. for petitioner—Madhowrao Gunput—petitioner, vs. Pootlabai, Cavaetrix—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

96-83—Khunderao M.—Moghji Mathooradas vs. Nathoo Walji and another—Thakurdas and D., L. S. F. and N.—Part heard.

228-84—Thakurdas and D.—Lalji Cutchra and others vs. Dhunji Anundji and others, in person, partly decreed.

123-83—H. Bicknell (for pauper)—Withoo Pandoo Guzanay vs. Dhakoobai and another—M. M. Munshi.

258-83—Thakurdas and D.—Jairam Narranji vs. Kooverbai and others—Little, S. F. and N., J. B. and D., and M. M. M.

222-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs. Luxshminarayen Chogalal alias Topadia—Payne, G. and S.

223-83—Payne, G. and S.—Luxshminarayen Chogalal Topadia vs. Sadasook Butchraj—Tyebji and D.

224-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs. Luxshminarayen Chogalal alias Topadia—Payne G. and S.

291-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassombhoy Gangji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

387-83—Hore C. and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar—Payne G and S.

New Long Cause.

315-84—Muljee B. B.—Bhowanbhoy Ramjee vs. C. A. Turner and others—Macfarlane and E.

Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L. and C.—Jadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonji Pestonji Gelliwala and another—Payne G. and S.

15-83—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardesir vs. Heeji Hunsraj and another—J. C. Cama, and Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167-83—Payne G. and S.—Vithaldas Vadilal vs. Lakma Khooshal and others—Hore C. and B.—Part heard.

109-83—Ardashir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel vs. Sal Shamsavahoo and another—Mirza H. K.

200-82—Macfarlane and S.—Manbai vs. Nanabhoy Maneckjee—Little, S. F. and N.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

LORD RRAY ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE appended extract from Lord Reay's speech at the Bi-Metallic Conference on the 19th May, 1881, will be of interest as showing his views on the silver question, which is again becoming of pressing importance owing to the further fall in the value of the metal:—

I think that before separating, it will not be out of place to define precisely the situation in which we now find ourselves. If, on the one hand, it is clear that neither mono-metallist nor bi-metallist has been shaken in his convictions, it is clear, on the other, that both mono-metallists and bi-metallists have learnt to respect each other.

The excellent speeches which we have heard will be valuable contributions to the progress of economic science. On our next re-assembling, however, it will be necessary to follow up the vain efforts which we have made to convert each other by a more successful attempt to establish an agreement which shall take into account the different systems adopted by the different governments.

With one or to slight exceptions, the general inconvenience of the existing state of things has been recognized. Its victims are to be found both in bi-metallic and mono-metalic countries. So far, neither of the systems has succeeded. In this state of things it is clear that the concert which it is wished to establish, must either be made between the powers which desire to remain mono-metallist, and those which are or tend to become bi-metallist, or not be made at all. Coming to practical steps, it appears to me that, in the first place, it would be important to approach the Government of Austria, with a view to obtain its adhesion to the union which the United States and the Latin Union desire to establish. The concurrence of Austria-Hungary would be of the very highest importance in giving to the states above mentioned a powerful support for the realization of their wishes, even though Austria-Hungary should not subsitute specie payments for its paper money at once.

I should like also to submit for your consideration a proposal for asking the opinion of the principal Banks the Issue in the different states. It is obvious that, even in the states which have a single gold standard, these institutions could render valuable assistance in the operations resulting from a resumption of the free coinage of silver in other States. The eminent men who direct them—and we must not forget that the Imperial Bank of Germany is directly subject to the Chancellor of the Empire—could remove many of the difficulties which would attend the governments who undertook to rehabilitate silver. The distinguishep statesman who represents Sweden said that we were not diplomatists, and the delegate of bimetallism replied that bi-metallists were philosophers. I willingly acord to M. Cernuschi (whose complete devotion to the cause which he extols I admire) the name and fame of a philosopher. Moreover, as public prosecutor of bi-metallism, he has indicted Great Btitan and India for having committed the double crime of mono-metallism in Europe and mono-metallism in Asia. The fact that gold has been rejected in one continent, and silver in the other does not even constitute an extenuating circumstance in his address as bi-metallic counsel.

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TRAGIC AFFAIR IN PARIS.

MUCH excitement was caused in Paris on Nov. 27 by the news that Mdme. Clovis Hugues, wife of the Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for Marseilles, had shot, within the precincts of the Palais de Justice, M. Morin, against whom she had brought an action for slander. Some months ago M. Morin, who conducted a private inquiry agency in Paris, collected information, at the bidding of a Mdme. d'Osmond du Tilled, tending to show that her husband, from whom she wished to obtain a judicial separation, had formed an improper acquaintance with M. Clovis Hugues. M. Clovis Hugues and his wife prosecuted Morin for slander, and he was convicted; but he appealed, and was left at large pending the appeal. The case was fixed to come on Nov. 27 and both the plaintiff and the defendant were in Court. Morin's counsel applied for a postponement of the hearing for a fortnight, and the judges granted the application. The parties left the court at the same time, Morin going first, and M. and Mdme. Clovis Hugues following him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

TO-DAY has been practically a holiday in all branches of business, most native merchants having closed for the entire day, whilst the banks shut up at noon.

From home the commercial telegrams are still quiet in tone. The London Money market is unchanged, and Consols remain at 99⅞. The 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan, however, has recovered ¼ of the previous decline, being quoted 102¼. Rupee Paper is ⅛ higher in Fours at 79, and ⅛ lower in Fours-and-a-half at 80 1-16.

In the Mincing-lane markets Seeds and Wheat are generally reported dull at unaltered prices. Liverpool arrival quotations for Indian wheat, however, are 1d. per cental higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, with sales only 5,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round, and in Americans to arrive a decline of 1-64d. was quoted in December-January and January-February deliveries. To-day's market closed with a hardening tendency and an advance of 1-16d, in ready Mid-Uplands, but the sales are again put at only 5,000 bales, including, however, 1,000 Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were advanced 1-16 cent. and futures 14 points. To-day ready Cotton is again quoted 1-16 cent higher, but futures are unchanged, the quotations being now 11 cents. for spot and 11·33 cents per lb. for April shipment.

We subjoin our usual comparative statement of the statistical position of the staple. During the past week the total visible supply for all Europe has increased by 130,000 bales, and stands 165,000 bales below the same date last year. The Liverpool stock is 26,000 bales higher on the week, and is 44,000 bales less than the previous year. In looking at the American figures, the most noticeable feature is the falling off in the receipts for the week of 30,000 bales as compared with the week preceding. They are, however, 11,000 bales more than the corresponding week of 1883, and it is evident that a still more rapid falling off must take place in the course of the next few weeks if current estimates of the ultimate out-turn are to continue in favour. The crop prophets were unanimous throughout in foretelling heavy receipts in December, consequent on a fine picking season and yearly increasing facilities of transport; and the market has accordingly withstood the influence of the largest arrivals hitherto experienced with great firmness. It now remains to be seen, however, whether the further prediction of a perpendicular falling off in January will prove equally true, and on that depends the immediate future of the market. The coming week certainly begins small with only 26,000 bales for Saturday, and a few days of about a similar level will have an important effect on prices. Liverpool, no doubt, follows the lead of New York in a somewhat halting manner at the moment, but if it once becomes clear that the American crop is going to be well within 6 millions, it will require a much worse state of trade than is at present in prospect to keep the value of middling American below 6d. per lb.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	238,000	247,000	256,000
,, Exports to U. K.	90,000	98,000	122,000
,, ,, Continent	87,000	47,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,315,000	3,198,000	3,183,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,142,000	913,000	1,163,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	862,000	730,000	750,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,020,000	1,250,000	895,000
Saturday's receipts	26,000	31,000	47,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	3,080,000	3,241,000	2,884,100
,, ,, Surats	332,000	322,240	459,030

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	529,000	573,200	556,060
,, London	45,000	48,000	70,970
American afloat	310,000	255,000	348,000
East Indian ,,	21,000	50,000	50,000
	905,000	926,200	1,025,030
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5¾d.	5 13-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4 13-16d.	4¼d.	4¾d.
Difference	1¼d.	1½d.	1 7-16d.

In our local market there has been nothing whatever doing. The native dealers made a close holiday of it, and in the offices the contradictory character of the Liverpool and New York advices led to an absolute suspension of business. On the strength of the rise in New York, sellers have all advanced their prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; whilst European buyers having but weak advices in sympathy with Liverpool, are barely able to pay previous figures. Current quotations are :—

Good Bengal, January	Rs. 159	to Rs. 160	per candy.
Fully Good ,,	,, 166	to ,, 168	,,
Good Omras, March	,, 196	to ,, 198	,,
Fully Good ,,	,, 201	to ,, 203	,,
Good Dholleras, April	,, 198		,,
Good Broach, March	,, 223	to ,, 225	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT remain unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS show no appreciable change. For February loading 23s. 9d. is quoted for Continental ports, later 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—There is no movement whatever to report, and we have scarcely heard of a transaction in sterling. Rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
France ,, ,,	2·05	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at previous rates, Rs. 99⅛ for Fours and Rs. 102⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Share market has been closed throughout the day.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,

REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,

19, RAMPART ROW,

(Adjoining National Bank,)

Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s ranch Establishment East-street Poona.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be at the SECRETARIAT on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 22nd and 23rd, but will NOT go there during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 21st December, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRIDGER—December 20, at the Waverley Hotel, Rampart Row, the wife of Fred. Bridger, of a son.

CANE—December 19, at Poona, the wife of the Rev. A. G Cane, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDECIES.

BIRTH.

TRAVERS-DRAPES—December 8, at No. 72, Halpin's Road, Cantonment, the wife of G. F. Travers-Drapes, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALDERARJ—RICHARDSON—At Prome, by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, assisted by the Rev. Pere Freynet, Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Richardson, to Count Ignazio Calderarj, of Milan.

WYLIE—MONTGOMERY—December 13, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, George Wylie, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., to Annie Gertrude Elphinstone, only daughter of the late Rev. D. E. Montgomery, of South Gower and Mountain, Canada, W.

WHIFFIN—POGSON—December 15, at Bankura, by the Rev. Jas Wilson, M. A., Chaplain of Asansol, Frederick Dundas Whiffin, son of H. W. S. Whiffin, Esq., to Grace Emily, 4th daughter of the late Wredenhall Robert Pogson.

DEATHS.

PALMER—December 7, at Allahabad, Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Allahabad, and formerly Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta, aged 49 years.

SHEPHERD—December 7, in camp near Fort Munro, Major Alexander Innes Shepherd, 5th Punjab Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1884.

THE popular enthusiasm which signalised the stay of Lord Ripon in Bombay, culminated on Saturday in the most remarkable demonstration ever seen in this city, or indeed in India, when his lordship proceeded in state from Government House, Parel, to the Apollo-bunder to take his departure in the Clive. The six miles of streets and roads were thronged by the whole valid population, reinforced by contingents from the country round, and even from the Deccan and Guzerat. The most perfect order prevailed, and was found compatible with a degree of interest and enthusiasm which was the more striking owing to the character for self-control, not to say apathy, which the Bombay public has hitherto largely shared with all other Orientals. Business was completely suspended, and for a second time during the week all the mill-hands took a complete holiday, and formed processions in honour of the departing Viceroy. The operatives of some of the mills carried every man his banneret, and there was an abundance of flags, and plenty of music. The streets were spontaneously decorated, and the general effect was enlivening and gay, if occasionally a little bizarre. The numbers on foot have been estimated at little short of three lakhs, and an official who has full means of forming an accurate comparison says that even the great demonstration in honour of the arrival of the Prince of Wales was but a joke to that of Saturday. This was but the last and greatest of a series of demonstrations which were unprecedented in their universality and warmth. It was satisfactory to find that there was no jarring note anywhere. The European quarter of the Fort was decorated as well as the rest of the city, and large numbers of ladies and gentlemen came forth in the hot afternoon to witness a remarkable and imposing manifestation of esteem and affection for the retiring Governor-General. So far as the desire to preserve order was concerned, the citizens of Bombay might be said to have been their own police during these last few days. Still the duty of guiding such vast masses of enthusiastic people necessarily imposed an enormous amount of hard work on the not very numerous police force of the city. The officers and men of the force showed excellent tact and good-humour. Lord Ripon on saying good-bye to the Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter, at the bunder, was most warm in his acknowledgments of the hard work done by the police, and of the good order maintained throughout his visit. His lordship's praise was well deserved, for certainly the Bombay police have never before been subjected to so continuous a strain, and they have borne it with great good-will. Though the whole population was in the streets, not a single accident took place. And the magistrates have had less rather than more of the usual quantum of police cases. This absence of accident or offence is creditable to all concerned, and proves conclusively that there was no germ of disorder in all the various elements which went to make up the demonstrations of sympathy with Lord Ripon. And it was noticeable because throughout there was an evident desire to couple with the honour accorded to the ex-Viceroy an expression of loyalty and love for the Queen-Empress.

While the presence of Lord Ripon gave an opportunity for the expression of the popular feeling, his lordship's well-considered and well-delivered addresses, and his personal influence, have undoubtedly contributed to the political education of all sections of the community. The hazy notions which obtained in some quarters as to the real scope and character of the policy with which his name is identified, have undergone considerable modification. There is not now, it may be affirmed, a single individual in Bombay who believes that Lord Ripon's mission may be characterised in the application of the "big, big D" to the Ilbert Bill. That measure has receded into a very secondary position in the retrospect of an administration which has come to be regarded as a new point of departure in the history of British rule in India. It is seen pretty plainly by everybody that the allegation that the late Viceroy had introduced revolutionary changes which were tending to inevitable anarchy is as wide of the truth, as are the contrary statements which have often appeared in the same columns, and even in the same perspicuous leaders asserting that, as a matter of fact, he has failed to accomplish a single change in any respect, and that the cause of local self-government, and that of the development of education, have not been advanced a single inch, everything in respect to both of those subjects remaining just where it was at the close of Lord Lytton's administration. It is admitted, indeed, that Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act, but it is in the same breath maintained that in repealing it he merely registered the intention of the preceding Government, which recognised that the measure was a blunder, and had practically rescinded it by allowing it to become a dead letter. It is urged with amusing inconsistency that in getting rid of it Lord Ripon sacrificed an excellent measure, which was a proof of the high and prudent statesmanship of his predecessor, and was a necessary deterrent to seditious writers. These latter, the ingenious apologists for the Gagging Act argue, were never molested by it, or even offended at it, seeing that they knew perfectly well that it was never intended to be used even by its own authors. Similarly, it is alleged against the late Viceroy that he withdrew from, or rather scuttled out of, Kandahar, an act which is described as a proof of his inability to appreciate a spirited frontier policy, the fact that Kandahar formed no part of Lord Beaconsfield's scientific frontier being ignored. Had Lord Ripon decided to retain the city, thus locking up ten thousand men in a remote garrison three hundred miles beyond the natural frontier, while ten thousand more were devoted to the duty of guarding the communications, his lordship's recklessness would have been, no doubt, contrasted with the prudent self-control which characterised the frontier strategy of the previous Administration. The fact that he gave up Kandahar is dwelt upon, but he gets no credit for the development of the Biluch frontier which outflanks Kandahar, and reduces to nil the value of that strong place as a strategical point of offence against India. This method of criticism has been too much in favour hitherto in certain quarters; but after the nearer and clearer view of the man and his policy which has been recently given in Bombay, we may expect that it will cease to be regarded as covering the whole ground. It does not sufficiently account for the phenomenon that while the Viceroy who has just left our shores was the best abused of all our Viceroys, he was the one amongst them all who contrived to win for himself and the Government of which he was the head, the confidence, and even the affection, of all India. Lord Ripon's speeches in this city have shown that his lordship is possessed of considerable oratorical skill and force. He always interested his audiences, and he never spoke without making clear much that had been misapprehended or misrepresented. He confirmed his friends in their friendship, and made many converts, without striving to do so; it may safely be said that he made not a solitary enemy, so kindly and considerate was he in his utterances and in his reticences.

It is too much to suppose that doubts and misgivings have been all laid, and will trouble the timid no more. But there is now, and there will be henceforward, a juster idea of the real scope of the principles which he sought to make into rules of administration, and of the extent to which he wished to apply them. The fear that the two races have been placed in irreconcilable antagonism is seen to have been baseless; however lamentable the recriminations and the insults interchanged during an outburst of ill-temper and passion in Bengal, the evil spirit has not tainted the great community which is the true centre of political thought and social progress in India. The view of things which recommends itself to the good sense of Bombay at the close of Lord Ripon's arduous term of office will, we may be permitted to hope, be accepted as right and sound in Calcutta when his successor's hour of departure strikes.

A STRIKING incident connected with Saturday's ovation to Lord Ripon deserves notice, as affording illustration of the Hindu idea of what Carlyle calls "hero-worship." Near the gate of the old Hindu temple of Mombadevi were found standing two aged-looking and bearded Brahmans, with three others behind them, holding in their hands silver trays, and intent upon doing what they called "Ripon Pooja" to the departing Viceroy. As the carriage containing Lord Ripon and Sir James Fergusson drew near, one of the Brahmans standing behind shouted the words, "Mombadevi Brahmans." They stopped the carriage, and offered on behalf of the Mombadevi and Bhuleshwar temples two silver trays containing garlands, flowers, sandalwood, unguents, tulsi, rice, turmeric, and cocoanuts coated with gold leaf, as "the sacred tribute of a sacred people," accompanying the offering by utterances in Sanskrit of benedictions usual among them on such occasions. It is, we are told, an old Hindu custom, handed down by tradition from time immemorial, to offer rice, cocoanuts, and flowers on the occasion of the separation of a dear relative or friend bound on a long journey. These things are symbolic of good wishes and prosperity on the journey. This is also, we are informed, the mode in which the highest religious reverence is paid to learned Brahmans, head-priests preachers of religion and morality, pious Brahmans, and those worthy of the highest respect and gratitude. The conferring of such honours by Hindu priests from temples which have been the great strongholds of Hindu religion and belief derives significance not merely from the fact of their being the highest symbols of regard, but from the circumstance that it is the most striking instance of the kind witnessed, in Bombay if not in India, of an Englishman being the recipient of such honours. It is proof, if any were needed, of how even the most conservative and tradition-bound Hindus were stirred from the depths of their hearts, and as such is worthy of note. One of the trays in Mr. Primrose's hands formed the subject of curiosity at the Apollo-bunder.

IT is just possible that the disturbed imagination of Australian politicians is answerable for the rumour that the Germans have hoisted their flag at New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, and on the north coast of New Guinea. The colonial mind is so largely occupied just now in the designs of Prince Bismarck that we must expect now and then to find him credited with ambitions far beyond his real intentions. It should be noticed of all three of the groups of islands to which this rumour relates that they are within easy reach of New Guinea, and so far as that island is concerned, it will be remembered that when the Government of Queensland took possession of it they justified themselves by the allegation, amongst others, that they had reason to believe—though the Foreign Office denied it—that the Germans contemplated establishing themselves there. If it be true that Germany intends to take possession of any part of New Guinea, it would still be of some importance to learn the locality in which the German flag has been hoisted, since while England has annexed the eastern half, the remaining half is, nominally at all events, in the possession of Holland. It might be in pursuance of an arrangement with the Dutch, who have thus far made little use of their possession, that Prince Bismarck has determined to include some of that territory in the Colonial Empire of Germany. But the rumour lacks confirmation, and we must not be too hasty in accepting the gossip of Melbourne as good evidence of what is going on in the Pacific five hundred miles from the nearest Australian land.

LORD RIPON'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THE Marquis of Ripon's departure from Bombay on Saturday afternoon was made the occasion for a demonstration which is believed to have had no parallel, in this city at all events, and it is doubtful if anywhere in India there has in our time been so striking a display of popular feeling in favour of any servant of the Crown. People whose temperament and political preferences little disposed them to take an exaggerated view of the matter acknowledged that nothing like it had ever been seen here in their time, and the longer their acquaintance with the country had been the less did they seem disposed to speak lightly of the manifestation of enthusiastic affection with which the inhabitants of Bombay parted from Lord Ripon. The idea that an Indian crowd is shy and reserved for once in a way met with an emphatic contradiction. It was a popular holiday, and the exhibition of popular enthusiasm was as pronounced as anything that the more demonstrative communities of the West could have shown. All that the art of out-door decoration could have done to invest the main avenues of the city with holiday splendour was done. The scene at no point fell short of the ideal gorgeousness of the East. To the colour and brightness in which the city was invested when Lord Ripon drove in on Thursday new colour and new brightness had been added, and the spontaneousness with which all this had been done constituted a true ovation—an ovation in the strict and original sense of the word, for all this decoration of house fronts, all this fringing of the line of route to the Apollo-bunder with colour represented the labours and the sacrifice of a people bent upon doing honour to the central figure in the day's proceedings. As an illustration of the spirit in which the work was undertaken we may point to what was done in that portion of the Marwaree-bazaar which was accidentally excluded from the line of route on Friday afternoon. The shawl and opium merchants of that portion of the street, who are wealthy people, had, it is stated, made a display in the road of articles of the value of some three lakhs of rupees. From lines stretched overhead across the street were suspended valuable shawls worked with gold thread, large pieces of gold kinkhob cloth, strings of gold watches, gold chains, and other valuable ornaments. Nor is there reason to assign any sectional limits to the significance of the demonstration. It was by the community as a whole, and not by any particular sections of it, that this parting tribute was tendered. It was a popular demonstration in the fullest significance of the term, and one in which even the constitutionally apathetic caught the irresistible infection of enthusiasm. On sea and on shore the symptoms were the same. The crowds that lined the road along which Lord Ripon drove to the bunder had their counterpart in the crowds which covered the decks of the small craft in the harbour. Here was a scene scarcely less gay than that on land, for no avenue could be more picturesque than that which was formed by the double line of sailing boats drawn up from the bunder steps far out into the sea, heavily freighted with sight-seers, and bright with the colours of countless flags. The most exciting scene of all was when the launch which was carrying Lord Ripon to the Clive had steamed well away from shore, and the two lines of craft mingled into an irregular mass of boats, hurrying as fast as lusty oarsmen could take them for the big white ship to which the little launch was making her way. It was a scene of excitement which those who looked upon it are not likely to forget. The last cheer had to be raised—the last good-bye had to be said—but it was done reluctantly, and the lingering crowds which hung about on the bunder long after the Clive had lifted anchor seemed to find in parting as "sweet a sorrow" as Juliet had found, and to be as willing as she was to say good-bye till it were morrow.

THE ROUTE FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The *cortege*, which left Government House about 4-30 p. m., presented a more imposing appearance than it did on any previous occasion. It consisted of five carriages drawn by pairs of horses; and each of them was escorted by detachments of His Excellency the Governor's bodyguard. In the first two carriages were members of their Excellencies' staff; in the third carriage were Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, and their Military Secretaries; in the fourth were the Marchioness, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Fergusson, and the Rev. Father Kerr; and in the fifth were other members of the staff. The road for a distance of over a mile, extending from the south lodge gate of Government House to the southern verge of the Grant Medical College compound, was lined by some thirty thousand mill-operatives belonging to thirty-five of the mills now working in Bombay. They were marshalled at all available points with bands playing and banners flying; with trays bearing huge garlands and handsome bouquets, and baskets filled with roses, jasmine, and various other fragrant flowers. Some had improved upon and amplified the mottoes and devices borne on their banners on the preceding Thursday, among the new ones being mottoes like these :—"The guardian angel of India"; "Think of the millions thou leavest behind"; "Think of the millions who love thee when far away"; "Ripon, a golden age in an iron age"; "Tell the Empress we were happy under thy rule." Occasionally the people gave expression to their sentiments in rhyme. Thus one of the flags bore the couplet :

"Live well, die never;
Die well, live for ever."

Another flag was inscribed with the words :

"When thou art far beyond the sea,
Ripon, father, think of me."

The whole population of the town seemed to have turned out, and thousands of men and children were massed in the roads for more than two hours before the carriages left Government House. Assisted by the music of bands and the noise of the tom-toms, with occasional false alarms of the *cortege* coming up; with casual cheers given as a sort of amusement for the occupants of ordinary carriages driving about the roads, the people improvised a scene of unflagging merriment. The men of the Parell, the Morarjee Goculdas, and the National Spinning and Weaving Mills occupied a prominent position in the narrow road from Government House to the Lowjee Wadia dispensary; and, as on the preceding Thursday afternoon, they were the first to greet Lord Ripon with peal after peal of cheers and shower after shower of flowers and bouquets. The supply of flowers must have been abundant, for not only were the carriages deluged with them, but the road was thickly carpeted with them as far as the Grant Medical College. At the Dinshaw Petit Mills an unsuccessful attempt was made to stop Lord Ripon's carriage in order to place garlands of flowers round his neck, but they were eventually showered upon him from a distance. There was a short break from this point up to the vacant space by the Chinchpoogly road, where the men of the New Prince of Wales, the Kaisar-i-Hind, and the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills were drawn up with their respective bands and banners. At this point, as well as at other points along the line of route up to the Grant Medical College, the people pressed around his lordship's carriages and covered the occupants with flowers. At the Elphinstone College a number of students gave lusty cheers for his lordship, and showered flowers upon him. The children of a Roman Catholic school were drawn up in the foot-path hard by. Bands were playing, and on the opposite side of the road tom-toms were beating. At the foot of the Byculla Bridge, near the tramway terminus, a dense concourse of people gave the party cheers which resounded to the echo from all sides around. Near the Byculla Schools the boys of the institution were drawn up in the foot-path with a band and banners; and there was another break at the Jewish Synagogue, where Sir Frank Souter, who was on horseback, joined the procession of the Government House carriages, keeping by Lord Ripon's carriage all the way up to the Apollo-bunder. There was a short pause near the Grant Medical College, where the students were assembled on a spacious platform, and where two Parsee ladies presented garlands and bouquets to Lord Ripon, which were graciously accepted. There was tremendous cheering as the carriages moved onward; and then his lordship gazed upon a sea of faces, extending on all sides from the college to the junction of Bhendy-bazaar with the Pydhonee-road. Bhendy-bazaar has been known as the busiest thoroughfare in the city at all hours of the day and night; but seldom has a more closely packed mass of human beings—in the foot-paths, in the verandahs and windows, and even on the tops of houses—been observed there than that of Saturday afternoon. The scene in the footpaths was wonderful. So dense was the concourse that there was not an inch of vacant space. If as regards cheering and floral offerings the people here were less demonstrative than in other parts of the route, the explanation must be that this style of national rejoicing is not in vogue among the masses of the Mahomedan population who form the majority of the residents there. The people were eminently respectful, but the enthusiasm, though subdued, was none the less intense.

As the Viceroy's carriage proceeded from the Pydhoni chowki in the direction of the Kalbadevi-road, and passed by the Mombadevi-gate, opposite the shops of the dealers in copper and brass vessels, five Brahmans were found with silver trays containing offerings of various articles used in their religious ceremonies by the Hindus. One of the trays bore the following inscription :—"Sacred tribute of affection and regard from the priests of the Mombadevi Temple;" and another, "Sacred tribute of esteem from the priests of the Bhuleshwar Temple." On each of the trays was placed a card bearing the following inscription :—

THIS SACRED TRIBUTE OF A SACRED PEOPLE.
Is paid to
THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K. C.,
ON THE LAST DAY OF HIS LEAVING INDIA FOR ENGLAND,
From the Brahman Priests of the Mombadevi and Bhuleshwar Temples, consisting of
Garlands, Flowers, Sandalwood, Unguents, Tulsi, Unhusked Rice, Turmeric, Cocoanuts, and Blessings, namely

॥ शान्तिरस्तु । पुष्टिरस्तु । तुष्टिरस्तु । अविघ्नमस्तु ॥

आयुष्यमस्तु ॥

MAY THOU HAVE PEACE, PROSPERITY, CONTENTMENT, HARMLESSNESS, AND LONG LIFE.

॥ शिवास्ते पन्थानः ॥

MAY THY VOYAGE (lit. PATHS) BE PROSPEROUS.

The enthusiasm of the masses seemed to have reached a high pitch. Bands playing and tom-toms beating in the streets at short intervals; peals upon peals of cheers following each other in quick succession; lines of handkerchiefs waving in the air to greet his lordship; showers of flowers that could not reach the carriages and were scattered in the roads; native ladies and children decked in dresses gleaming with all the colours of the rainbow;—these and other symbols of a people's rejoicing presented a spectacle that must leave an enduring impression on all who witnessed it. The boys of the Beni-Israelite Schools of the Anglo-Jewish Association were drawn up on one side of the Kalbadevi-road with a band and banners, and presented an address, a Hebrew translation of which was chanted as the party passed by. The members of the Ripon Music Club, in a large drag decorated with banners and with a band playing, followed the procession, which reached the verge of the Esplanade, near the Money School, at 5 p. m. The whole of the Esplanade Main-road presented a scene of extraordinary animation. Bands were playing; tom-toms were beating; banners were flying; and handkerchiefs were waving farewell to the retiring Viceroy. There were hundreds of Parsee ladies, dressed in holiday attire, seated in the platforms erected on the sides of the road. The following is an English translation of a garbi composed by Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, and sung by his choir as Lord Ripon passed the Queen's Statue on his way to the Apollo-bunder, the Governor having stopped the procession for the purpose :—

Sing propitious, ye maids, the praises of the Queen's head Chieftain now departing;
Speedily proceed onwards and return * from your native land, beloved Viceroy, Lord Ripon.

Your administration only is that of the people's welfare;
Your liberal policy is victorious greatly;
Your gubjects † fondly sing.

Sing propitious.

You conquered our hearts, O! Lord of Conscience,
You reaped blessings as the father of hundreds of thousands;

Millions weep at your separation, O! Jewel of the Diadem.

Sing propitious.

The mill-hands of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Manufacturing Mill, the Nicol Mill, the Colaba Mill, the pupils of the Girgaum Swimming Bath, and the pupils of the various local charity schools, with bands and banners, stood on the sides of the road. The troops lining the streets extended from the Apollo-bunder up to a point in the middle of the Esplanade-road. At the Flora Fountain, which was playing with the rays of a setting sun glinting upon its sprays, the crowds of spectators in carriages and on foot, and in the windows and verandas of the public and private buildings around, formed another scene of stir and animation. The shop of Messrs. Favre, Leuba, and Co., the offices of the *Bombay Gazette*, the establishment of Mr. N. H. Gheesta, of Messrs. Soundy and Co., and the offices of the Currency Exchange Department, on the left hand side of Rampart-row, were gaily decorated with flags and banners. On the opposite side of the road the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., the French Bank, the Bombay Club, Messrs. Bolton and Co., and the National Bank of India made a very interesting display of flags and bunting. The Bombay Club buildings were profusely but tastefully decorated, and the long tiers of verandahs were crowded with members and their lady friends. Further on, beyond the University Gardens, the Municipal Offices, the Mechanics' Institute, and over the way the offices of the P. and O. Company were gaudily decorated. The verandahs and galleries of these buildings were filled with spectators, mostly ladies. The upper portion of the unfinished buildings for the Government Central Press had been skilfully utilised for the accommodation of Parsee ladies, while workingmen swarmed the scaffolding. Some enterprising person had erected a platform on his own account in the vacant ground further up. Here, on one side of the road, tom-tom beating with the accompaniment of bugles and cymbals, was carried on with great vigour by a company of coolies belonging to the Mazagon Dockyard. Dressed in red skull-caps, and carrying red flags in their hands, and assisted by their instruments of discord, they made a display which would have gladdened the hearts of the aborigines of Salsette. The numberless crowds who thronged the approaches to the bunder presented a spectacle which is without parallel in the history of Bombay as an instance of popular demonstration. Lord Ripon's party entered the precincts of the Apollo-bunder at 5-15 p.m., and in about five minutes more the booming of guns from the Saluting-battery announced to the assembled multitudes the embarkation of Lord Ripon.

THE TROOPS.

The whole of the route to the bunder from the Esplanade-road was lined by the troops in Garrison and the Railway Volunteers. At the bunder a hundred rank and file of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Pogson, formed a guard of honour at the landing steps. From there the following were the troops that formed the lines :—200 rank and file of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Wickham; 2nd Batallion East Yorkshire Regiment, 150 rank and file, with band and colours, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood; 150 rank and file of the Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain O'Connell; the 21st Native Infantry, 420 rank and file, with band and colours, commanded by Colonel Beville; 450 rank and file, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Withers.

At Lord Ripon's request, several native gentlemen were invited to Government House on Saturday, and were thanked by his lordship for their exertions during his sojourn in Bombay. They were Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, and Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas. On Thursday morning Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Fakirjee Muncherjee Patel, was among others received at Government House, when she presented to Lord Ripon a well-executed portrait of his lordship. The Marquis, in return, presented to Bai Jerbai, a lithograph likeness of himself.

* Native phrase for wishing God-speed.
† Gaily decorated, i.e., delighted.

DEPARTURE FROM THE APOLLO BUNDER.

The decorations at the Apollo-bunder, though not profuse, were very tastefully carried out, in a style similar to that adopted when Lord Dufferin landed on these shores. For the accommodation of the public there were two enclosures, with a passage between for Lord Ripon and party. The arch of palm leaves festooned with flowers which marked the entrance to the enclosure displayed the motto "God speed you." The second arch, which was also formed of foliage, at the top of the landing steps was adorned on the one side with Lord Ripon's crest bearing the legend at foot "Foi est tout," while on the other side facing the harbour was the word "Farewell," surmounted by the British coat of arms. The Yacht Club had taken part in the demonstration by a display of bunting. From the top of the refreshment rooms immediately opposite waved a number of streamers. Representatives of all classes of the community had assembled in the enclosures, which were densely crowded by the time of his lordship's arrival, and in the narrow reserved area at the head of the bunder were to be observed some of the highest Government officers, both civil and military, as well as other citizens of note. The presence in the midst of this select company of some Native Chiefs, attired in brilliant coloured garments and displaying priceless jewels, gave additional *éclat* to the occasion. Among those present were H. E. General Hardinge, C. B., the Hon. J. B. Peile, the Hon. M. Melvill, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Justices Bayley, West, Kemball, Pinhey, Scott, and Nanabhai Haridas, Sir Frank Souter (Commissioner of Police), Sir W. Wedderburn, Brigadier-General Edwardes, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Mons. Agliardi (the Papal Delegate), the Hon. General Merriman, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Forbes Adam, the Hon. the Thakorsaheb of Limri, the Hon. J. B. Richey, the Hon. K. T. Telang, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor K. V. Raste, the Hon. Budrooddeen Tyebjee, Capt. J. Hext (Director of Indian Marine), H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, Brigadier-General Hogg, Brigadier-General Annesley, Deputy Surgeons General Bruce and Hewlett, H. H. the Regent of Kolhapore, H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi, H. H. the Thakorsaheb of Lakhtar, the Chiefs of Miraj and Chorkadan, H. H. Aga Ali Shah, Rhan Saheb Sanglekar, the Chief of Jut, H.H. Suryajen, Prince of Delhi, the Chiefs of Chattisghar and Phultan, Col. Merewether, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Sheriff of Bombay, Col. White, Col. Pottinger, Col. Rivett-Carnac, Col. Nimmo, Col. Wardrop, Mr. Ollivant (Municipal Commissioner), Major Sparks Dr. Davidson, Messrs. John Nugent, G. W. Macpherson, Grattan Geary, J. H. Grant, G. F. M. Grant, W. B. Mulock, G. M. Macpherson, W. E. Hart, W. Wordsworth, F. Chambers, C. Chambers, H. C. Kirkpatrick, D. Watson, C. P. Cooper, P. Ryan, B. F. Farnham (American Consul), MM. Follet (Consul for France), Stockinger (Austro-Hungarian Consul), E. Van Eetevelde (Consul-General for Belgium), F. Heyne (German Consul), J. Steiner (Consul for the Netherlands), F. Bonzoni (Italian Consul), J. Janni (Consul for Sweden and Norway), Joseph Tintner (Vice-Consul for Spain), Harald Curjel (Consul for Denmark), Mustapha ud Dania (Persian Consul), the Consul for Portugal, Dustoor Hosangjee Jamaspjee, Khan Bahadoor Meer Golambaba, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee D. Wadia, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Sirdar Venayekrao Wassoodev, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Framjee N. Patel, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, K.C. Bedarkar, Fazulbhoy C. Ganjee, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Ananda Charloo, S. P. Pundit, Jehangeeraha Kohiyar, Buxee Bursapa, P. Lingracharya, and many others. The harbour, whose distinguishing feature at

TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL VISIT TO LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Staff, the General Commanding the Division, with the principal civil and military officers of Lahore and Mean Meer, together with several ladies, assembled on the railway platform this morning to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party, who arrived by an ordinary train from Meerut. A guard of honour of Volunteers, 200 strong, was drawn up on the platform and saluted them. Large crowds of Europeans and natives assembled outside the station, and along the road to Government House, which was lined the whole way by troops. The Royal party shook hands with several officials introduced by Sir Charles Aitchison, and then drove to Government House, where at noon a levée was held and attended by numerous European and native gentlemen.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

There was a great crowd at Lord Dufferin's first levée last evening. It is supposed that upwards of 2,000 gentlemen attended. Elaborate arrangements were made to prevent crushing. The consequence was that although the approach was rather tedious, everything passed off in a most orderly fashion.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE TENANCY BILL.

A crowded meeting of land-owners was held at the Town Hall on Friday evening, under the auspices of the British Indian Association, to protest against the Tenancy Bill. The Maharajah of Durbhunga was voted to the chair.

The first resolution, moved by Maharajah Nocndra Krishna, was as follows:—"That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been framed in direct contravention of the most solemn pledges of Government, as given in the Permanent Settlement Regulations, and based on vague and undefined political principles, and on assumptions of fact which are unfounded. That it is totally unsuited to the wants and well-being of the people, and that its provisions are calculated, if brought into operation, to plunge the country into endless litigation and woe."

The Maharajah of Vizianagram seconded, and Mr. Macnaghten supported, this resolution.

The Rajah of Girdhour moved:—"That the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, does not in any material point remove the objections hitherto urged against it, and that the nineteen modifications recommended by the Bengal Government in its letter of the 15th September last, instead of improving it in any way, will make it in several respects more objectionable."

Mr. A. Hills moved, and Mr. B. Morrison seconded, the third resolution, viz:—"That the discussions connected with the project for altering the land law and the introduction of the Tenancy Bill in the Viceroy's Council have seriously unsettled the peaceful relations which had up to that time existed between landlord and tenant, given rise to much injurious litigation, greatly depreciated the value of zemindari property, and caused much anxiety and discontent among all classes connected with the land."

Maharajah Harendra Krishna moved that a memorial be submitted to the Viceroy with a view to bringing to his notice the true character of the Bill, the grievances of which the people complain, and the evils which they apprehend, with an earnest prayer that the Bill may be withdrawn.

The Maharajah of Dinagepore moved that the attention of the Viceroy be specially drawn to the fact that the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill is so constituted as to make it hopeless that the landholders can expect a fair hearing of their case.

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The *Gazette of India* contains a letter from Dr. Klein to Surgeon-General Cunningham on the subject of the presence of cholera bacilli in Calcutta tanks. Dr. Klein says he has found undoubted specimens of the alleged cholera bacilli in three tanks, the water of which was used by several hundred families for all purposes, including drinking; and no cases of cholera occurred amongst them for months. Cholera occurred in three houses near one tank, but they were inhabited by well-to-do people who had a pure water-supply, and never touched the tank water. There was no cholera at all amongst the people of the bustee who used the tank water regularly. He says that Dr. Koch's conclusion that his comma bacilli in tank water caused an outbreak of cholera was quite arbitrary.

PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

A Swedish man-of-war with Prince Oscar on board has arrived here. The Prince leaves the vessel, and rejoins at Colombo after a tour through India.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKI, Dec. 20.

The 20th Bombay Native Infantry arrived here to-day. The 3rd Bombay Native Infantry march to-morrow to Sibi, where they arrive on the 30th, and leave on the following day by rail for Kurrachee, where they embark on the 2nd January to join the camp-of-exercise near Poona. No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery arrive here to-morrow. No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery leaves here on the 23rd, arriving at Sibi on the 1st January, and proceed by rail to Kurrachee to join the camp-of-exercise near Poona.

THE SHOOTING OF A COMRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

Private McCormack, of the 43rd Regiment, who was tried by court-martial for shooting Corporal Ford, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Governor having published a long minute recently has decided not to publish one at the end of the year.

This evening Mrs. Grant Duff presided at the distribution of prizes at the Famine Orphanage of St. Thome and delivered a speech.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Kazi Mahomed Aslam, Probationer, Punjab, to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service.

An extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch dated 23rd October is published, appointing twenty-five gentlemen to the Bengal Civil Service.

The appointment of Mr. Donald Mackenzie Wallace to be the Viceroy's Private Secretary from the 13th inst. is notified.

Colonel Clarke, Officiating Resident, Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, is appointed to act also as Judicial Commissioner, Coorg, during Mr. Lyall's absence on leave.

The services of Mr. Hughes, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Geological Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for one year.

Mr. Fitzgerald, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Beluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd January.

Captain McIver, Political Assistant, 3rd class, officiates in the 1st class, consequent on the deputation of Lieutenant Meade as Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, and is posted as First Assistant, Beluchistan.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, C. S., is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd class, and posted to Rajputana.

Surgeon Adams, Civil Surgeon at Bikaneer, is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate.

The services of Colonel Warden, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and Boundary Commissioner of Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

A number of reversions and promotions in the Financial Department are notified in consequence of the return from privilege leave or furlough of Messrs. C. Tupp, C. J. Rivett-Carnac, E. M. Palmer, and the departure of Messrs. C. E. Crawley, F. De H. Larpent, H. J. Brereton, and J. E. O'Connor.

An order in Council providing for the recognition in the United Kingdom of certificates of survey issued by the Government of Bengal to passenger steamers at Calcutta is published.

Lieutenant W. C. Ramsay is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff from the 13th December:—Military Secretary, Captain Lord W. Beresford, V. C., 9th Lancers; aides-de-camp, Major H. Cooper, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant the Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards, Lieutenant Lord Herbrand A. Russell, Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant A. G. Balfour, Highland Light Infantry, Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, Sirdar Bahadur, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Subadar-Major Bulbudder Naique Bahadoor, 5th Goorkhas; Honorary aides-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment Colonel Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, *ex officio*, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, C. I. E., East Indian Railway Volunteers, Colonel Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Stewart, Madras Cavalry, Colonel Nimmo, Bombay Staff Corps; honorary surgeons, Surgeon-General Cornish, C. I. E., Madras Establishment, Deputy Surgeon-General Payne, Bengal, Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, C. I. E., Bombay, Brigade Surgeon Farrel, Bengal, Surgeon-Major Chesnaye, Bengal, Brigade Surgeon Roberts, Army Medical Department, Surgeon Major Hector, Army Medical Department, Surgeon Major S. E. Maunsell, Army Medical Department.

Major Norcott, Rifle Brigade, is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Dillon, Commanding the Oudh Division.

Lieutenant Turner, R. A., is appointed Commissary of Ordnance.

Surgeon-Major Fox, Madras Medical Service, is appointed Examiner of Medical Fund Accounts, Madras, *vice* Surgeon-Major Macrae.

Lieutenant Cook is appointed Adjutant and Lieutenant Gordon Quartermaster of the 3rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant Cunliffe is appointed Adjutant and Lieutenant Macmullen Quartermaster, 6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant Sir R. Colleton is appointed Adjutant of the Nagpore Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Oswald is appointed to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Lowis, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, is allowed furlough for one year and thirteen days.

Major-General Nation, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in Europe.

Subadar Major Ittoo Bagveh, Bahadoor, 4th Bombay N. I., is admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor; and Subedar Major Govind Gaicowar, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the same order, with the title of Bahadoor.

Captain Goldney, Wing Officer, 49th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Assam Valley Volunteers.

Messrs. Wickes and Vertannes and Major Cumming, Superintending Engineers, each get a step in grade by promotion; and Messrs. Diblee and White, Executive Engineers, are appointed Superintending Engineers, 3rd class—all temporary.

Mr. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Major Ottley is promoted to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

Mr. Walter Giles, from the Royal Engineering College, is posted to the State Railways as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. Dyson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-West Provinces, is transferred to the State Railways.

Mr. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is transferred temporarily to the State Railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH IN BURMAH.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

It has been decided to appoint a French Consul at Rangoon.

GERMAN COLONIAL ENTERPRISE IN POLYNESIA.

MELBOURNE, Dec 19.

Reports are current here that the German flag has been hoisted at New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, and on a portion of the north coast of New Guinea.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Sir Horace Rumbold, the British Minister at Stockholm, has been appointed Minister at Athens.

THE EGYPTIAN CAISSE.

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

The Egyptian Government, in reply to the claims of Germany and Russia to be represented on the Caisse of the Public Debt, states that it will be pleased to adhere to the demand as soon as all the signatories of the Law of Liquidation have agreed thereupon.

The German and Russian Governments have expressed their dissatisfaction at this reply.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Total week's sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
" " Surats	6,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	108,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	529,000	"
" " Surats	103,000	"
" " of Cotton in London	45,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats prices barely maintained.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.
" "	80 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ "	80 1-16
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	49 9-16

Arrivals.—Schaldis and Bessie Morris.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAG-SHIP EURYALUS Captain Hastings, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI, the Sheriff of Bombay, took charge of his office on Saturday last.

HIS HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF KOLHAPORE accompanied by his attendants, left Bombay for his territory on Saturday night. Seventeen guns were fired yesterday from the saluting battery on account of the departure of His Highness.

THE Viceroy will, it is said, spend Christmas in Calcutta, though he may make flying visits to Barrackpore.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, accompanied by his Personal Staff, has returned to Allahabad from Lucknow.

LORD ROSEBERY has been elected a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute, and Sir Richard Temple a member of the Council in the room of the late Sir Robert R. Torrens.

MR. R. GRIFFITH, Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces, has taken six months' leave, preparatory to retiring, making over the duties of his office to Mr. E. White, C. S., his destined successor in the substantive appointment.

THE inspection of the Tarkessur Railway has just been made by Colonel de Bourbel, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. The line will be opened on January 1. There is some intention of asking the Viceroy to perform the ceremony.

THE Allahabad paper says:—The three new judges appointed to the Calcutta High Court will in all probability be Mr. Trevelyan, of the local Bar; Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose, pleader; and Mr. Justice Macpherson, now acting in the court, who will be confirmed in his appointment; Mr. Beverley being brought in to act during Mr. Justice Maclean's absence.

LORD RIPON'S minute on local self-government in India, to which we referred two or three days ago, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and will probably appear in a blue-book. "So far," says the Allahabad paper, "it is considered a confidential document, and its details are kept religiously secret." Having regard, however, to Lord Ripon's numerous utterances on the local self-government question during the past few days, there cannot be much mystery about this minute.

THE demonstrations which have been made in Bombay in honour of Lord Ripon have created an impression beyond the limits of this Presidency. We find the Allahabad paper delivering itself as follows:—"The demonstration appears to have surpassed beyond comparison that so recently attempted in Calcutta, although the latter was fondly thought at the time to have left no room for improvement. Certainly the vans distributing handbills, the 'roars of applause,' the 'hurricane of flowers,' and the boxes suspended in mid-air over the roadway, to drop down ambrosia as His Excellency passed, were all signs of ingenuity and energy to which Calcutta cannot lay claim. His Excellency's speech of more than an hour's duration at the Town Hall, in reply to the fifty addresses presented to him, appears also to have been by far the greatest effort Lord Ripon has yet made to vindicate his administration."

"SOME account of my intercourse with Madame Blavatsky from 1872 to 1884" is the title of a pamphlet by Madame Coulomb. All the letters which have appeared in the *Christian College Magazine*, together with a number of additional letters and a "full explanation of the most marvellous Theosophical phenomena" are embodied in the pamphlet. In the preface Madame Coulomb writes:—"I state the truth, and only the truth, respecting my association with Madame Blavatsky. But I do not state the whole truth, nor shall I do this unless I am provoked to it." In another place Madame Coulomb says:—"I hope Madame Blavatsky will prosecute me. I shall not run away."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in presiding at the prize-day of the Calcutta Normal School the other day, made a speech dwelling upon the important work done by Zenana Missions in India. He said regarding widow remarriage and the suppression of child marriage that the native mind was now rising to a realisation of these evils, and a much wider door was opened for reform than could have been deemed to be possible a few years ago.

DR. SCHLICH, Inspector-General of Forests, while in England, will deliver a series of lectures to the new forestry class to be formed at Cooper's Hill. He will also be employed in translating certain standard German works on forestry for the use of the Department. Dr. Schlich will be absent from India for some three years, and it is considered doubtful whether he will ever return to the country.

FROM Umballa comes the news that Colonel Bushman, C.B., gave up his command of the 9th Lancers, on becoming Assistant Adjutant-General, on the 13th instant, to Colonel Abadie. Colonel Abadie has proceeded on a year's leave to England, leaving Major the Hon. H. Legge in command.

IT appears that in the order of the Star of India there are three Civil and three Military K. C. S. I.'s and 17 Civil and Military C.S.I.'s still on service in India. There are also 14 Civil and 18 Military C.I.E.'s. "These decorations," remarks the *Pioneer* in the course of an article in which it examines to some extent the way in which such things have been awarded in the past, "are therefore distributed very impartially. The question among the services is whether they are not given far too sparingly; for except in the Political Department it is a very rare thing for an officer to get one of these decorations until he is on the verge of retirement. We have heard it put forward as a suggestion that the lists should be increased up to a certain fixed minimum, and then that whenever an officer died or retired, another should be appointed in his place, so as to keep the list up to these numbers for officers on active service in India." Let us hope that the next birthday *Gazette* will remove the anomaly which the *Pioneer* complains of, if it actually exist.

THE charge which has been publicly made against the authorities of the Bengal Presidency Jail of cruelty to the prisoners under their care is being thoroughly investigated. The official visitors of the jail have been directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to hold a detailed and exhaustive inquiry into the matter; and the public may be satisfied that any malpractices of the character indicated will be brought to light if their existence is established. The *Englishman* says:—"The inquiry, so far as it has proceeded at present, has dealt with only one side of the question, what may be described as the prisoner's side. The prosecution, so to speak, has up to the present been alone examined, and the probable result of the completed inquiry seems to be foreshadowed by the fact that, so far, no direct charge of cruelty has been established. All that appears to be ascertained is that some forms of punishment not included among those sanctioned by the regulations have on some occasions been utilised for the purposes of jail discipline. The regulations, however, in all probability do not exhaust all conceivable methods of humane punishment, and it does not follow, should the jail authorities be convicted of having availed themselves of other devices, that they have been guilty of cruelty. At all events, their side of the case has yet to be heard."

THE statistics relative to the goods traffic on the East Indian Railway during the month of October show that trade is very much depressed in the districts through which it passes. There was a falling off, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 10,66,102 maunds in weight and Rs. 4,66,370 in freight. There was also a decrease of no less than 2,82,300 maunds (Rs. 1,07,490 of freight) in wheat alone—a fact which strikingly illustrates the depressed state of the trade in this important article during the present season. The falling off is entirely due to the absence of demand for export. The returns for coal and coke further account for 2,28,250 maunds (freight Rs. 83,950) of the deficiency. Other articles which show a considerable decrease are piece-goods, raw cotton, indigo, linseed, sugar, and husked rice. On the other hand, there has been a slight increase in grain and pulses, for cotton piece-goods gunny bags, shellac, and oils. The returns for cotton piece-goods are apt to mislead. The deficiency is accounted for by the fact that the Durga Puja and Lucki Puja festivals fell earlier this year than in 1883, but it is fully covered by the large increase which took place in September.

A GALLANT rescue of two drowning men by a lad of eighteen is reported from Roorkee. It seems that, a few days ago, while the guns of 9-1 battery R. A. were being taken over the Ganges canal on a pontoon bridge, three of the gunners were knocked into the water. Two of them clung to the ropes of the pontoons, and struggled out in a few minutes, none the worse for their ducking. The third, however, was swept by the canal current down stream. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, V.C., R.E., who was standing near the bank at the time, plunged in at once to the rescue, but, being encumbered with heavy boots and uniform, sank at once. A young gentleman named Macleod, a resident of the station, next went to the rescue; and, after an immense amount of exertion, succeeded in reaching and supporting not only Colonel Hart, but the gunner as well who had first fallen in. Eventually, a life buoy was thrown to Mr. Macleod's aid; and a native sepoy assisted in keeping Colonel Hart's head above water. Neither Mr. Macleod nor the gunner appeared any the worse for their prolonged immersion, but Colonel Hart was utterly exhausted. This officer has, on two previous occasions, distinguished himself by saving human life from drowning.

CORRESPONDENTS, writing in an up-country paper, have raised the question of the right of certain Indian noblemen to enjoy the title of Maharajah, by which it is customary to describe them, and raised it particularly in the case of the younger brother of the Maharajah of Durbhunga. Another correspondent, whose letter appears in the *Pioneer*, gives chapter and verse in support of the correctness of the description, and shows that the nobleman holding the position referred to had enjoyed this title of Maharaj Kumar for some generations. He reminds us, moreover, that the Durbhunga Raj, as far back as 1855, was authoritatively recognised as a subordinate sovereignty and principality, its holders being rulers of Tirhoot until the East India Company assumed the Dewani. Apart from the historical right thus conferred, says the *Pioneer*, "the young Durbhunga prince would certainly be entitled to 'Maharajah' as a matter of courtesy. Nor does it altogether become a people who themselves hold somewhat mixed views about the bestowal of such once distinctive titles as Esquire and Excellency to be too critical."

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, held in London on the 11th instant, the final arrangements for working the Rajputana and certain other State lines as part of that company's system were sanctioned. Major W. S. S. Bissett, R.E., was appointed Agent, and takes charge on the 1st of January next, when Mr. T. W. Wood, the present Agent of the B. and B. Railway, retires on the comfortable Secretaryship of the amalgamated concern at home. With that railway, the Rajputana, Holkar's, and the Rewari-Ferozepore lines on his hands, Major Bissett may claim—we will not say enjoy—the honourable distinction of superintending the largest and most onerous charge of the kind in India.

THE late pearl oyster fishery on the coast of Ceylon under the care of Captain Donnan has turned out very satisfactorily. At the sale of the oysters Rs. 25,460 were realised, which, after paying the divers and all other expenses, left a profit to the Government of upwards of Rs. 12,000. It is a somewhat strange fact that, whilst the oyster fisheries at Ceylon are giving good returns, those at Tuticorin have not yielded any revenue for several years.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. W. WARDEN, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

LIEUTENANT H. G. WAY, Madras Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Retired List on half pay.

MAJOR J. A. LAVIE, F. Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, has been granted twelve months' sick leave.

CAPTAIN F. M. TURNER, Royal Artillery, Seconded List, has been posted to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division.

SURGEON F. D. C. HAWKINS, Indian Medical Department, has been posted to the officiating medical charge of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Surgeon W. Conroy, proceeded on furlough.

THE guard of honour from the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles on the departure of Lord Ripon consisted of 227 of all ranks, including the Mounted Company and Naval Artillery.

LIEUTENANT W. ELLIS, Royal Engineers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Madras, employed in Sub-Marine defence duty at Rangoon, has been graded in the Public Works Department as a supernumerary 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. CLIFFORD, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commissary-General for Transport, in the absence of Colonel R.C. Low, C.B., in England, who is suffering from an attack of gout, intends proceeding to England on three months' privilege leave, and will, it is stated, hand over the duties of his appointment to Colonel Low, at Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford will probably return to Calcutta for instruction in account duties on the expiration of his leave.

CAPTAIN A. W. KENDALL has resigned his commission in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, and has been succeeded by Lieutenant W. H. Chase.

THE 11th Bengal Infantry from Lucknow, under the command of Colonel Harris, marched into Calcutta last Monday morning in relief of the 17th Bengal Infantry (the Royal Poorbeahs), which left the same day *en route* for Benares.

THE Revd. S. Slater, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Corps, has resigned the Honorary Chaplaincy of the corps.

MR. J. H. H. COLLETT, has been appointed Lieutenant of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* A. R. Macdonald, resigned.

CAPTAIN C. HALFORD, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted sick leave.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following promotions in the Military Accounts Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Durand, proceeded on furlough:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Saunders, Commissariat Examiner, Poona, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Captain F. F. R. Burgess, Presidency Paymaster, Calcutta, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade: Major W. W. Major, Madras, to officate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Captain J. F. D. Fordyce, Circle Paymaster, Punjab, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Lieutenant H. E. Passy, Pension Paymaster, Poona, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BROACH AND SURAT.

THE following Resolution respecting the results of the elections for the Local Boards in the districts of Broach and Surat was issued yesterday:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH DEC, 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4130, dated 6th December, 1884, submitting reports from the collectors of Broach and Surat on the results of the elections for the Local Boards in those districts.

Resolution.—The results of the recent elections of members of the Taluka Local Boards in the Surat and Broach districts may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The reports furnished show that material interests was evinced in the elections, that there was no lack of candidates for seats on the boards, and that a considerable portion of the persons entitled to the franchise exercised the privilege and recorded their votes.

In the Surat district the total number of persons qualified to vote at the election of members for the various groups of villages was 11,756, and of them 6,455 or about 55 per cent. did actually vote. In the Chorasi Taluka little interest appears to have been displayed in the elections in some of the groups, the number of voters who came to the poll in three groups being extremely small. The Collector should enquire and report whether any reason can be assigned for this fact, and if it is to be attributed to any misunderstanding or defective information. On the other hand in many of the groups in other talukas, and notably in the case of the elections of members for the Tarkesar, Olpad, Valod, Wanjna, Degam, Chikhli, Umrasadi, Ambach and Gandevi groups or circles, the proportion of voters on the lists who recorded their votes was very large, and materially higher than might perhaps have reasonably been anticipated considering the novelty of the experiment.

The number of candidates for election for the groups in the Surat District was in all 386, whilst the number of seats was forty-four. The number of candidates for each seat averaged therefore nearly nine. The information supplied concerning the candidates elected is as is pointed out by the Commissioner somewhat meagre, and as in most instances the same formula has been applied in the description of each candidate, who is merely alleged to be either "a really representative man of local influence" or "really representative and likely to take an interest in local business," such information as is given on this important point is wanting in preciseness. The great majority of the successful candidates are landholders, some being also patels. One is an assistant schoolmaster, one a toddy and toll contractor, and one a money-lender pure and simple.

The number of persons qualified for the franchise in the various groups or circles in the Broach District is apparently 10,761, or about 1,000 less than the number of voters in the Surat District. The proportion of persons who actually voted in the Broach Collectorate was materially less than that in the Surat district, the number of votes recorded in the former Collectorate being only 4,289 or about 40 per cent. of the total number of voters. The proportion of persons who actually voted to the number of persons entitled to the franchise was large in the A'mod taluka and especially in the Tankaria, Ghamnad, and Ikhar groups, and was considerable in the Pakhajan, Tavra, Jantran, and Broach groups, but in some of the groups in the Jambusar, Vagra, Broach, and Anklesvar talukas but little comparative interest would seem to have been felt in the elections, judging from the small number of persons who being entitled to a vote voted.

In the Broach district 182 candidates presented themselves for the thirty seats for the various groups, giving an average of about six candidates for each seat. Of the thirty persons elected five were previously members of Taluka Local Fund Committees and one was a member of the District Local Fund Committee. The information given regarding the successful candidates is somewhat more full and detailed than that supplied in the case of the elected members in the Surat District, but might with advantage have been still more complete. Four of the persons elected were vakils and ten were money-lenders, but as regards the latter class and the remarks of the Collector concerning them it may be observed that they are mostly land-owners in addition to being lenders of money, and may therefore be expected to take some interest in local works. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner, N. D., in the views expressed in paragraphs 4–6 of his letter. It is most desirable that fuller information concerning the elected candidates should be supplied than has been furnished in the reports for Broach and Surat, and the attention of the Collectors should be drawn to this matter.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. H. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon, when the report on the principal topics which have engaged the attention of the members during the year just closed will be submitted. The following is a summary of the report:—

RAILWAY EXTENSION THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your committee, following in the footsteps of their predecessors decided in February last to bring the whole question of railway extension strongly before Government by means of a memorial addressed to the Viceroy in Council. This memorial pointed out that the efforts made in recent years to meet the wants of the country in respect to railway extension had proved inadequate; that increased expenditure on railways would swell the revenues of the State, promote the welfare of the people, and give impetus to the internal and external commerce of the country.

It showed that the export and import trade had mounted up from £38,422,100 in 1852, when railways were introduced, to £150,078,815 in 1883, and this in the face of excessive rates for carriage charged by lines having a monopoly of the districts they served. It drew special attention to the growth of the wheat trade which, owing to keen competition with America, was greatly dependent on facilities of cheap conveyance from the interior to the seaports, and strongly asserted that India could in the long run hold her own if the producing districts were opened out and cheap communication established between them and the Coast. The lines, the construction of which had previously been advocated by the Chamber, were detailed and given prominence to as being of as great importance as any in the country. These were—1. Extension of the Bhopal State Railway. 2. The Jhansi-Manickpur-Railway. 3. The line connecting Nagpur with Calcutta. 4. The Godra-Rutlam line. And it was submitted that their construction, on the broad gauge, should be immediately undertaken. The memorial further produced strong arguments to show that in all trunk lines and large feeders of trunk lines the broad was the only suitable gauge, and added figures proving that the extra working expenses on a narrow gauge soon absorb the saving in first cost over a broad gauge of equal capacity. It went on to say that it was utterly impossible for Government to expect to raise money in India for railway construction at reasonable rates, as the absorption of local capital, by withdrawals for industrial enterprise and extended trade, as well as by Government loans already issued, had well nigh exhausted the funds in India available for such investments: and it urged on Government the advisability of borrowing in London the cheapest market.

At a general meeting of the members of the Chamber held on the 11th February, 1884, which the public were invited to attend, the memorial was unanimously adopted. The memorial was, along with others from different mercantile associations in this country and in England, and the schemes A and B of the Government of India, placed before the Select Parliamentary Committee appointed in February last to consider the whole question of railway extension. Your Committee invited several gentlemen, including Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. J. K. Bythell, and Mr. Glover, to give evidence in support of the views of the Chamber, and they and numerous witnesses from other Chambers of Commerce and from the Government of India were examined fully by the Select Committee. The sittings of the Parliamentary Committee began on the 12th March, 1884, and did not conclude till near the close of July. Their report, issued on the 18th July, stated that the evidence in favor of more rapid railway extension was conclusive. That the amount proposed to be spent by the Government of India—£28,262,450 in five to six years—was moderate; that the work could best be done partly by the State operations and partly by privately guaranteed companies; that all the leading trunk lines, with their principal feeders, should be on the broad gauge; that when the difference between the rates of interest in India and in England was so considerable as to afford full compensation for the comparative disadvantages which inevitably attended borrowing in England, the Secretary of State in Council should take advantage of the cheaper market. They concluded by expressing the opinion that the amount to be borrowed for the construction of public works should be left from year to year to the decision of the Secretary of State in Council. Although this Chamber had desired a much bolder extension than that recommended by the Government of India, the report of the Select Committee was, on the whole, thought by your Committee to be fairly satisfactory, with the exception that it left the decision as to the amount to be annually applied to railway construction with the Secretary of State in Council. The Select Committee thus shirking the responsibility of distinctly saying how much was yearly to be expended, allowed it to remain in the procrastinating hands in which it had previously rested.

Your Committee, notwithstanding this, did not think it advisable immediately to move further in the matter, preferring for some time to watch the course of events. Thinking the time had come to ascertain what prospect there was of action, they recently addressed a letter to the Government of India, through the Government of Bombay, asking to be informed if any definite plan had yet been communicated by the Secretary of State in Council, based on the recommendations of the Select Parliamentary Committee. To this a reply is now awaited.

GRAIN RATES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The correspondence with this Company has been kept up with the object of bringing about a reduction in rates. An answer from the Managing Director to the letter addressed by your Committee on the 17th October, 1813, to the Agent of the Company was received in February last, and a special sub-committee of members interested in the question was at once appointed to give it consideration and prepare a reply. This Sub-Committee—finished its work in April, and its reply was approved by your Committee and forwarded to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway on the 9th of May. In it your committee contended that the policy of the company in exacting high rates, which the trade could hardly bear when markets were active and demand lively, became especially harmful during times of dulness and depression; and that considering the many advantages which the company derived from the State, whose main object in granting them was the development of the agricultural resources of the country and the extension of commerce, it was but much the duty as the interest of the Company to be more liberal, even though at starting there might seem to be some sacrifice of revenue involved. In conclusion, your Committee pointed out that it was only by reason of the monopoly they held that the G. I. P. Railway could continue to be so exacting, and expressed a hope that Government would, for the sake of the country and of commerce, exercise its undoubted right of bringing down the maximum to a level that would present rates being levied.

No response has yet been received to this letter. Seeing that every day it is becoming more evident that only by reducing charges to the utmost can India expect to compete successfully with other countries in supplying English and Continental consumers with wheat, it is to be hoped that the answer, when it comes, will promise a substantial reductive.

THE JHANSI-MANICKPUR LINE.

Your committee were favoured with copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, dated 7th February, 1884, in which his lordship argued that the precarious rainfall in the districts traversed by the proposed line, the small population and the poor condition of the agricultural classes, gave indication that the traffic would be so small as to fall below the capacity of the broad gauge.

The prospects of a through traffic and the possible future improvement of the country and its population, owing to the existence of a line of railway having not apparently entered into the calculations of Lord Kimberley, your committee continued to press these arguments for the gauge which the Chamber has from the first advocated.

THE BARSEE LINE OF RAILWAY.

Your committee, in October last, brought this line to the notice of the Government of India through the Government of Bombay. Not only would there be a large import and export trade all the year round over a line connecting Barsee-road station with Barsee, but the thousands of pilgrims, who annually visit Punderpore through Barsee, would go to swell the receipts to an extent that gave assurance that the branch would be immediately remunerative.

Government have the matter still under consideration.

THE GODRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In a letter by Mr. T. W. Wood, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, to the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, the importance of this line for through and local traffics is very clearly set forth.

Previous committees have steadily insisted on the broad gauge for this branch, and all fresh information has only strengthened the force of their arguments. Your committee have, therefore, every reason to hope that the line, when sanctioned, will be on the broad gauge.

THE CULTIVATION AND ADMIXTURE OF WHEAT WITH DIRT AND INFERIOR GRAINS.

With the object of improving the position of our wheat in the European markets, your committee have continued to co-operate with the Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency in his efforts to remove the present causes of complaint. One of the chief of these was the admixture of hard and soft varieties. The observations of Mr. Ozanne led him to the conclusion that this was not necessarily the result of mixing different seeds at the time of sowing. His investigations rather pointed to the fact that not only were both kinds often found growing on the same ear, but also that excessive or late rainfall tended to make hard wheat become more or less soft, thereby rendering suggestions for a thorough remedy exceedingly difficult. This was corroborated by the experience of merchants in the trade, who also averred that admixture was owing quite as much to the malpractices of middlemen as to the carelessness or ignorance of sowers. Mr. Ozanne held the opinion that Government might stimulate this movement by instructing collectors to distribute seed grain specially selected to suit the different grain producing districts;—by offering prizes for the best farmed fields and by informing cultivators by placard, or personally by the local officials, of the advantage

cause loss and widespread inconvenience to the mercantile public.

Your committee forwarded copies of their letter to the various Chambers of Commerce in the East, inviting their support and co-operation.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

In May last a communication was received from the Collector of Bombay drawing attention to a Government Resolution which desired him to consult the Chairman of the Chamber with the object of ascertaining what members would properly represent textile factories on a Commission Government proposed to form to enquire into the subject of additional legislation. Your committee, although strongly averse to unnecessary restrictions being imposed on industries, were of opinion that the subject of factory legislation, especially as affecting the question of the extension of the provisions of the existing Act to factories employing less than 100 workers, deserved full investigation. They therefore invited Mr. George Cotton and Mr. John Gordon to represent the Chamber. The Commission, on which these gentlemen kindly consented to act, has concluded a laborious examination of witnesses, but has not yet issued its report.

EXTENSION OF THE "VALUE-PAYABLE" SYSTEM TO OVERLAND PARCELS.

The opinion of the Chamber having been invited on this subject, your committee replied to Government that the views expressed by the Chamber in May, 1878, remained unaltered. It appeared to your committee that while the proposed measure would be of great convenience and advantage to the general public, it could not detrimentally affect the interests of tradesmen in India to any appreciable extent.

EXPERIMENTS IN TOBACCO-CURING.

At the request of the Collector of Kaira the Chamber sent samples of tobacco grown from indigenous seed and from Virginia seed to London, Gibraltar, and Marseilles for reports as to quality. A satisfactory report was received from Gibraltar on the quality of the tobacco grown from Virginia seed, but no reports have yet come from London or Marseilles.

In June last Colonel Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapore, wrote to the Chamber that good tobacco could be raised in Guzerat and in the Sattara districts; and asked the Chamber to assist him to get Havannah seed, in order to make experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Your committee replied that, according to the opinion of Mr. Brougton, Quinologist, attached to the Madras Government, tobacco grown from Havannah seed produced on Indian soil a very different quality to what it did in Havannah; and that before getting seeds they thought Colonel Reeves should place himself in communication with the Madras Government and Messrs. Beg, Dunlop & Co., of Calcutta, who work a factory at Pusa for the Government of Bengal, with the object of obtaining full information as to the best seed to be used with a view to obtaining satisfactory results.

OTTOMAN CONSULAR "VISA" ON BILLS, OR HEALTH

In January last, the Government of Bombay forwarded papers on the question of the Ottoman Consular *Visa* being required on Bills of Health, and asked the Chamber to remark thereon.

It appeared evident to your committee from these papers that the prospals to make *visas* imperative was put forward with the object of enabling Consuls to obtain fees for granting *visas*, and the Constantinople Health Department to levy fines when visas were wanting, and that the onus of the fees and fines would principally fall on British vessels, they being the chief carriers of the trade with Turkey.

The proposal had for the time been set in abeyance, the Board of Health having passed a resolution that Ottoman Consular *visas* should only be required on Bills of Health issued at ports where epidemics prevailed.

But your committee felt that if the British Government did not strongly protest against attempts of the Constantinople Board of Health to assume judicial jurisdiction over British subjects in sanitary matters, there might be danger of rights and privileges granted by treaty being insidiously taken away. Your committee, therefore, urged Government to insist on a revision of the attributes and functions of the Board with the view of diminishing the jurisdiction assumed by it in sanitary matters over British subjects.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A movement having been set on foot with the object of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1886 or 1887, and the Government of Bombay —anxious to give full play and scope to the expressed wishes of the community—having consented to accept one-fourth of the risk of a guarantee of not lessthan 10 lacs provided the remaining three-fourths were contributed by the public, the Chamber was invited to assist in furthering the scheme.

Your committee being of opinion that an International Exhibition could not fail to promote the interests of trade and commerce, and was therefore a project which might be legitimately supported by the funds of the Chamber, consulted the general body, of the members. It was unanimously agreed to subscribe Rs. 10,000 to the Guarantee Fund of the Exhibition.

ANTWER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

In July last the Chamber received through the Government of Bombay, the prospectus of an International Exhibition which the Belgium Government proposed to open in Antwerp in 1885.

Your Committee, after careful examination of the prospectus, arrived at the conclusion that the opportunity was one which ought to be taken advantage of for extending a knowledge on the Continent of Europe of raw products in which the members of the Chamber were interested, and they therefore decided to forward exhibits of cotton, wheat, and seeds.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST, 1884-85.

The estimates for the year 1884-85 showeda surplus of Rs. 2,90,000, of which it was proposed to set aside as customary one lac of rupees to be used, in so far as might be necessary for the construction of new works for which capital would otherwise have to be raised. It was suggested that of the balance an amount estimated to be about a quarter of a lac should be applied in reducing the dues charged to ships in dock from 4 pies per register ton per day to 3 pies. This budget was passed by the Port Trustees on 20th February, 1884.

DUTIES ON SILVER AND GOLD PLATE IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

At the instance of the London Chamber of Commerce, your committee, in March last, addressed a memorial to the Viceroy praying that he would continue to urge on Her Majesty's Government the repeal of the English import duties on all gold and silver plate, and the abolition of the laws relating to hall-marking.

ARRIVAL OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Your committee took the opportunity of the passage through Bombay of the Viceroy designate to present an address pressing several subjects of special interest to the Chamber on the attention of his lordship.

DEPARTURE OF LORD RIPON.

Your committee also proposed an address to Lord Ripon, who was relieved from the viceregal chair on December 13th and reached Bombay on his homeward journey on the 17th December.

MOVEMENT OF BULLION.

Enquiry having been made as to what becomes of the large quantity of gold and silver annually imported, but which does not pass through the Mint, your committee, on examining the figures, discovered that in the three financial years ending 31st March, 1884, the nett imports of gold and silver, and amount coined at the mints of Bombay and Calcutta, had been as follows :—

	Gold.	*Silver.	Amount coined. (Excluding recoinage.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-2 ...	4,81,39,842	5,38,14,099	1,44,13,526
1882-3 ...	4,93,08,715	7,54,14,260	6,04,83,402
1883-4 ...	5,46,33,156	6,43,48,899	3,11,63,638
	15,23,81,713	19,35,77,258	10,60,60,566

It was impossible to obtain any accurate statistics of amount annually absorbed for coinage purposes by Native States, but after making allowance for this it was evident an enormous sum had passed into the interior uncoined during late prosperous years. Your committee were of opinion that this bullion was either made into ornaments or buried, and that not till railways had carried enlightenment and confidence to the people would this hoarded wealth find its way into circulation and swell the working capital of the country.

The efforts that have lately been made to discover a system of banks suited to the local peculiarities and character of the people will, if successful, no doubt assist railways in removing prejudices and in leading the poorer classes to invest their hidden savings with profit to themselves and the country.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

The latest returns placed before your committee gave statistics up to 31st October, from which it appeared that the total amount of imports of merchandise, excluding Government stores, for the seven months ending on that date compared with the corresponding period of the previous year were as follows :—

1883.	1884.
Rs. 29,42,09,342.	Rs. 30,40,57,631.

And the total amount of exports of Indian pro duce and manufactures :—

1883.	1884.
Rs. 47,44,01,915.	Rs. 44,68,02,404.

The sum of these figures showed a falling away of the value of the import and export trade of India, excluding treasure, as compared to 1883, but on taking the Bombay figures by themselves, it became apparent that instead of a decrease there had been an improvement on both sides, as may be seen below :—

	1st April to 31st October. 1883.	1st April to 31st October. 1884.
Imports...	Rs. 10,73,74,495	Rs. 11,74,06,173
Exports ..	,, 18,04,25,228	,, 18,81,11,426

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

A communication was addressed to your committee by the Bombay University Registrar requesting to be informed on certain points connected with the most suitable training for youths intended for situations in mercantile offices.

Your committee replied that the two subjects to which special attention should be paid were English and arithmetic, as experience went to show that candidates for employment were as a rule sadly deficient in a sound knowledge of these indispensable branches of commercial education. Your committee also suggested that it might be wise to add book-keeping to the Matriculation course.

ADDITION TO THE TONNAGE SCALE.

At a special general meeting of the members held on the 6th November, 1884, the addition to the tonnage scale of the article cotton seed at 13 cwts. to the ton was sanctioned by the Chamber.

The proceedings of the special general meeting will be found in the preliminary part of the completed report.

ELECTIONS OF PORT TRUSTEES.

The term of office of three of your representatives on the Port Trust—the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, and Mr. E. D. Parker—expired on the 31st March, 1884, being the end of the two years for which members are elected. An election by ballot took place on the 13th and 14th March, and resulted in the re-election of these gentlemen, who were the only candidates.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GORDON.

Mr. Gordon, who had for ten years filled the office of Secretary to the Chamber with ability and diligence, died on 28th November, 1884.

Your Committee placed the following resolution on record :—" The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the late Mr. John Gordon, and the heavy loss the Chamber has sustained by his death."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Numerous references have been made to your committee during the period under review on points connected with the mercantile and shipping interests of the Port which were considered and disposed of in the usual manner.

The balance at the credit of the Chamber on the 30th November, 1884, was Rs. 53,272-12-8 against Rs. 52,928-8-0 on the 30th November, 1883, being an increase in the twelve months of Rs. 344-4-8. This includes a receipt for Rs. 13,000, deposited with the Oriental Bank Corporation for one year on 4th June, 1883, and which fell due on 4th June, 1884—after the Bank had suspended payment.

Your committee in view of the uncertainty as to the result of the Bank's liquidation decided to allow this amount meantime to remain in full on the credit side of the Chamber's accounts.

On the death of Mr. John Gordon your committee voted—subject to confirmation of the Annual General Meeting—the sum of Rs. 5,000 for his widow, this amount to be subject to deduction of any money that might be found to have been owing to the Chamber by Mr. Gordon at the time of his deceased.

The Measurement Fee Account shows a credit balance, in the twelve months, of Rs. 10,800-9-1. The fee for measuring bales of cotton, wool, and hemp, continued throughout the year at 3 pies per bale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain D. Campbell, will said to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Store-Serjt. T. Marshall, and 63 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Hall Line steamer Merton Hall from Liverpool :—Mr. R. A. Molly, Mrs. Molly and infant, Mrs. F. M. Birch, Col and Mrs. E. N. Scott, Col Pemberton, two Misses Pemberton, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Agutter, child, and infant, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Mr. H. G. J. Siddons, Surg. Major O'Kearney, Mrs. Hiley and 2 childern and Mrs. Dawson.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Merton Hall (s) ..	Barnes.....	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
21	Bagdad (s)	Rockwell ...	Zanzibar, Nov. 15.
	Amayan	Nacoda	Daman, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	I. M. S. Clive	Powell	England.
21	H. M. S. Eurylus..	Hastings	Colombo.

The steamer Java, Campbell, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Prince Llewellyn, to London.
" Edwin, to Genoa.
" City of Manchester, to Antwerp.
" Adria, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
16 Rajputana (s) ....Shebbing ....Moulmein, Dec. 10.
Mahratta (s) .....Coope .....Rangoon, Dec. 2.
Hesperides.....Upton .....New York, Aug. 12.
17 George Skolfield ..Mc Intosh ..New York, July 6.
Theophane .....Nelson .....Liverpool, Sept. 2.
Mooltan .....Cannell .....Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Steinvora .....Mc Intosh ..New York, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Ships Holt Hill and County of Haddinton. British Princess.
Dec. 17.—Ships Earl of Shaftesbury, Otterburn and Barcore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—1 cask rum, E. Phillips and Co.
Tasmania s—5 cases oilmanstores, Fleming and Co; 3 packages earthenware and haberdashery; Hajee V. Hajee Jusub & Co; 6 packages earthenware and glassware, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthuky; 3 packages stationery, &c., M. Fezoola.
Venetia s—5 cases aniline dye and 200 boxes chopped sugar, A. Blascheck and Co; 50 barrels disinfecting powder and 100 barrels carbolic powder, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 10 cases cheese, Currimbhoy Jellabhoy; 3 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull 27 bales wrapping paper, H. Pestonjee; 2 cases aniline dye, H. Tyebjee; 57 cases oilmanstores, soap, &c., Essoofally Russooljee; 4 packages glassware, G. H. Cullian; 10 packages soap, H. Lallmeya; 16 cases oilmanstore, S. Jeewanjee and Co; 2 cases medicines, &c., 19 cases stout, 175 packages pale ale, 20 cases cider, 1 puncheon rum, 1 hogshead sherry, 1 puncheon old tom and 110 cases beer, Treacher & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1 cask whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—120 barrels fresh grapes, F. Bozzoni.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—7 packages eau-de-cologne, Cooper, Madon and Co; 25 cases liquors, Volkart Brothers.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Cholera.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see the Cork Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

Household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of tables, press, chairs, &c.

1,000 bundles steel iron hoops.
7 bales Hessian cloth.
4 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases white mulls.
2 " colored Spanish stripes.
3 bales grey shirtings.
12 cases Scotch whiskey.
35 cases quarts beer.
55 " pints beer.

An invoice of fragrant perfumery by Price and Co., consisting of violet and millifleur powder, golden oil, balm of Colombia, vegetable extract, hair dye, marking ink, fruit soap, fountain perfume, etc., oil of Persia, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

The Auction Sale of The Wynaad Gold Mining Co.'s ESTATE and JUNGLE, which was to be held TO-DAY, the 22nd inst, is postponed to 5th January 1885.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 81 of 1884.

S. Sazba, plaintiff, versus N. Sazba, defendant.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., the sale to commence at 3 p.m. as follows.

33 bales of printing papers of assorted sizes, quality and weight.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy Glassware, Table Ornaments, K. O. Lamps, &c &c., suitable for Xmas presents

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, as follows :—

A consignment of large and choice assortment of glass ornaments, &c., of most exquisite design, consisting of flower vases, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, various sorts of writing, toilet and dessert requisites and table ornaments, &c.

10 cases toughened glass soda and 3 and 4 pints tumblers
1 case " duplex chimney.

An invoice of K. O. hanging, wall, and table lamps, fitted with duplex burners.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Foreman's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Work-shops, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.
AT No. 20, KALBADAVI-ROAD.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the surplus stock, consisting of glassware, best plated ware, 6 to 8 light hanging chandeliers, 1 to 6 light wall chandeliers, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, with handsome marble top gilt table, a handsome English 8-day clock, handsome Parian and marble figures, handsome China and Japanese jars, rich embroidery cushions, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, fancy wall brackets, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest fashion, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, and Khakee Pudamsey.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Unreserved Auction Sale of life policies on the lives of Major-General W. S. Hewett, Mr. W. A. Donohue, and Mr. J. W. G. Quanbrough.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2 o'clock p.m., at their rooms in Marine-street, Fort, by order of the executor and executrix of an estate now under liquidation the undermentioned life policies.

ON THE LIFE OF MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT.

No. 1.—1 Policy dated 19th August, 1880, No. 294, for Rs. 20,000 in the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company. Half-yearly premium Rs. 733-10-4.

No 2.—1 Policy dated 20th August, 1880, No. 19028, for Rs. 10,000 in the Universal Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 525.

No. 3.—1 Policy dated 24th August, 1880, No. 19033, for Rs. 10,000 in the Universal Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 525.

ON THE LIFE OF MR. W. A. DONOHUE.

No. 4.—1 Policy dated 14th June, 1880, No. 12502 for Rs. 20,000 in the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 474-2-8.

No. 5.—1 Policy dated 3rd May, 1880, No. 8139 for Rs. 4,000 in the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Society. Quarterly premium Rs. 42-5-4.

No. 6.—1 Policy dated 3rd May, 1884, No. 8138 for Rs. 1,000 in the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Society. Quarterly premium Rs. 10-9-4.

ON THE LIFE OF MR. T. G. QUANBROUGH.

No. 7.—1 Policy dated 11th November, 1878, No. 19009 for Rs. 5,000 in the Universal Life Assurance Society. Half-yearly premium Rs. 46.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Joonus—

3164	65—2 cases	24 packages	black dogskins.
3714	—1 "	55 "	brown stripes and checks.
1844	—1 "	140 "	Oxford shirtings.
1650	—1 "	69 "	brown Holland.
1724	25—2 "	120 "	vinegoria.
1925	26—2 "	64 "	woollen shirtings.
1204	6—2 "	100 "	regatta stripes.
1330	—1 "	30 "	Melton cashmere.
1328	—1 "	30 "	" "
1331	—1 "	29 "	" "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " grey dhoties.
7 cases prints.
2 " silk satins.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of Chubb's dispatch box, pocket aneroid barometer for mountain use by Meniss, Naples, set of tools, Kutch dagger and kuwari, China card plates, best plated breakfast and dinner cruet, jam cruet, China vases, Kurrachee jail pattern carpet, Kutch paintings in water color, superior chromolithograph, landscape pictures, chest board, lady's writing case, letter balance, piano stool, hat box with silk hat, hand-painted drawing room tea set from the Melbourne Exhibition, album with photographs, tabinet bed linen, catamaran (Japanese boat), maps, tracing paper, and cloth, &c.

The property of another gentleman consisting of black-wood conversation couches, round table drawing-room chairs, sideboard, teapoy, teakwood ottoman dining table and without arm chairs, spring settee, palanquin clock &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Maku, woman, consisting, of goldnecklace, toda, kuda, bangles, rings, earrings, silver armlets, anklets, and rings, copper and brass pots, wearing apparel, blackwood cot, boxes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Joeunjee.

23 drums each 5 imp. gallons boiled linseed oil No. 1.
10 " each 5 gallons turpentine.
5 cwts. white lead No. 1 in 2lb. kegs.
5 " " No. 5 in do.
5 " white zinc, No. 1 in do.
5 " white paint, No. 1 in do.
10 " pumice stone pieces.

AT 2 P.M.

Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

On account and at the risk of Ramdas Kandas—
A V—About 50½ tons teak squares
A V— 8½ " " boards
A V— 24 " " scantlings.

On account and at the risk of Jamnadas Damodhur—
A V in a monogram—1-129—about 41½ tons teak squares.

SALE OF TURKEY RED GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve—

5 cases	T. red	cambrics	21 in	28	yards
5 "	"	shirtings	39 "	40	"
5 "	"	"	44 "	"	"
5 "	"	"	39 "	"	"

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Timber Works—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF Grain Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 168, Grant-road, opposite the upline platform of the railway station the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Japanese and China flower-vases rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, &c the property of the late Edmond Borel, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at 1 p.m., at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, close to the Duftur Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french-polished, carved, and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower vases and jars, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be hereafter fixed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somjee Parpia, clearing his shop, consisting of carved and plain frenchpolished, blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood, household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington and other makers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut glassware of various patterns, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and other makers, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-stem candelabra, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pots, rolls of superior Brussels and velvet carpets handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, sets of English-made plated mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF NEW SEASON TASMANIAN JAMS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order and on account of the consignee—

20 cases Tasmanian jams, will be sold in small convenient lots.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Mahomed Hossain Kambeker-street (near Mandvie).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd Dec., 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in *re* Hajee Abdul Tyad Usman and Hajee Ebrahim Usman, carrying on business in Bombay, Calcutta, Muscat, and Bussorah, and at Mauritius, under the name and firm of Usman Vayadina as general merchants, insolvents, the following :—

All that right, title and interest of the said insolvents in a piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahomed Hossain Kambeker-street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 52, and admeasuring in length 70 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth 48 feet or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house lately belonging to Memon Usman Vayadina, and now occupied by Allana Vayadina and Jamail Allana, and on the south by the house of Hajee Gool Mahomed Zackeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.

SALE of stock-in-trade Millinery, Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Cupboards, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mahomed Dossal, an adjudged insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., at the said insolvent's shop and godown at Jukkuria Munjid the stock-in-trade of millinery shop consisting of fancy colored and flowered alpaca, merino, flannel, muslin, chintz, silk, gauze, dress cloth, gent's and ladies' boots and shoes, shirts, pants, skirts, stays, crape shawls, infant dress, silk hose, mitts, gloves, ties, gauze vests, handkerchiefs, garters, hats, bonnets, silk umbrellas lace, scarfs, ribbon, flowers, embroidery, frillings, fancy and linen collars, neckties, buttons, fans, belts, glassdoor cupboards, boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

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G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884

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NOTICE.

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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, an very highly recommended by medical practitioners for iuvalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts,
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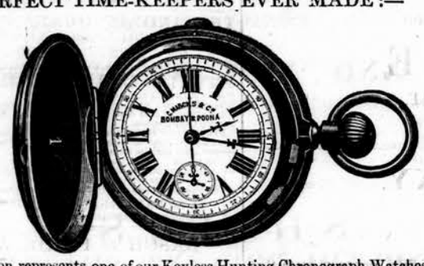

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The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
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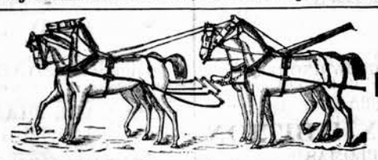
HARNESS!  HARNESS!

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